

# MANUFACTURERS' RECORD.

A WEEKLY SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL, RAILROAD AND FINANCIAL NEWSPAPER.

VOL. XXIV. No. 9.  
WEEKLY.

BALTIMORE, SEPTEMBER 29, 1893.

\$4.00 A YEAR.  
SINGLE COPIES, 10 CENTS.

## NEW ENTERPRISES IN THE SOUTH.

### Industrial Development Retarded by the General Business Depression.

The disturbed financial conditions of the past three months have had a marked effect upon Southern industrial development, inasmuch as there has been much less money available in the North for investment in Southern enterprises. This, of course, has effectually prevented the inauguration of many new industrial enterprises which were planned earlier in the year, and which, under normal conditions, would have been pushed to completion at an early date.

The tabular statement presented below shows the number and character of the industrial enterprises that have been organized or started during the past three months. This information has been carefully compiled by correspondence with the concerns mentioned and also verified from other sources, so its accuracy is unquestioned:

Description of Industries.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.
Iron furnaces.....	1		
Machine shops and foundries.....	25	20	4
Stove foundries.....		1	
Miscellaneous iron and steel works.....	8	10	3
Woodworking establishments.....	208	151	108
Furniture factories.....	15	3	5
Carriage and wagon factories.....	5	2	5
Agricultural-implement factories.....	5	3	1
Mining and quarrying companies.....	64	39	64
Flour mills.....	21	17	11
Textile mills.....	49	35	10
Cotton compresses.....	5	4	
Cottonseed-oil mills.....	29	24	6
Brick works.....	18	21	14
Canning factories.....	26	41	18
Ice factories.....	14	26	10
Electric-light and power plants.....	34	17	1
Gas works.....	6	1	
Water works.....	24	12	13
Miscellaneous not in above.....	170	200	219
Total.....	718	637	502

Viewed in the light of conditions prevailing generally throughout the country, this shrinkage in new enterprises in the South is not surprising; in fact, it is more remarkable that even so many new concerns should enter business at a time when both cash and credit have been scarce. The South is never stagnant, however, and even in periods of greatest depression there are opportunities that are able to command the capital needed for their use. The manner in which the South has held its own during the panic that has shaken the strongest centres of the country, and the few failures that have occurred in the South as compared with other sections of the country, have demonstrated the strength and soundness of that section as no era of great prosperity could do. Now that the crisis has passed and normal business conditions are being gradually restored, the South will be in a position to profit by its trial and to respond to the increased interest that will be excited by its performance while under stress. Those who know the South are confident that it will grow henceforth more steadily, more strongly and more broadly than ever before.

In the following list we give the names of all new enterprises established, plants enlarged and works rebuilt after destruction by fire during the past three months:

LOCATION.	NAME.	BUSINESS.
Abbeville.....	Arthur Crawford.....	Brick Works.
Athens.....	Stock Company, C. A. A. ....	Cheese Factory.
Attalla.....	Oxley Stave Co.....	Stave Mill.
Attalla.....	Attalla Mercantile Co.....	Saw Mill.
Bell Play.....	Wm. Waters.....	Cigar Factory.
Birmingham.....	Beltman Bros.....	Factory.
Birmingham.....	Birmingham Paint, Oil & Roofing Co.....	Factory.
Birmingham.....	Spiro & Long Co.....	Ore Washer.
Bissell.....	Etna Iron Works.....	Cotton Gin.
Brier Hill.....	Huey & Shaver.....	Cotton Gin.
Brundidge.....	McLane, Baker & Hen.....	Cotton Gin.
Camp Hill.....	W. T. Langley.....	Saw Mill.
China Grove.....	Va. & Alabama Coal Co.....	New Mines.
Coal Valley.....	John A. Martin.....	Saw Mill.
Cuba Station.....	John Kernachan.....	Corn Mill & Gin.
Florence.....	Gadsden Laundry Co.....	Steam Laundry.
Gadsden.....	G. S. Kelly.....	Dry-kiln.
Greenville.....	Steiner Land & Lum. Co.....	New Machinery.
Heflin.....	Golden Curry Gold Mines.....	New Machinery.

LOCATION.	NAME.	BUSINESS.
Heflin.....	Blair Mill & Mining Co.....	Gold Mine.
Heflin.....	H. W. Williamson.....	Cotton Gin.
Heflin.....	D. H. Howe, of Pennsylv.....	Mica Mines.
Heflin.....	J. M. Phillips.....	Mica Mines.
Heflin.....	Simmons & Bagwell.....	Saw Mill.
Hewitt.....	American Coal Co.....	Coal Mines.
Hull.....	Tuscaloosa Lumber Co.....	Lumber Mills.
Huntsville.....	City.....	Sewer System.
Maylene.....	Monarch Lumber Co.....	Dry-kilns.
Mobile.....	Joseph Crane.....	Candy Factory.
Mobile.....	Gibson & Labazan Gro.....	Mercantile.
Mobile.....	F. C. Turner & Co.....	Sash & Door Factory.
Opelika.....	Company.....	Canning Factory.
Rosnoke.....	S. S. Waller.....	Grist Mill & Gin.
River Ridge.....	A. H. Johnson.....	Saw Mill.
Sylacauga.....	Brown & Kaupp.....	Saw Mill.
Troy.....	Troy Furniture Co.....	Water Works.
West Calera.....	Hale Lime Works.....	Lime Kilns.

LOCATION.	NAME.	BUSINESS.
Brinkley.....	P. B. Foote Shoe Co.....	Mercantile.
Camden.....	Sparkman's Mill.....	Planing Mill.
Camden.....	Quachita Mfg. Co.....	Manufacturing.
Greenwood.....	Sebastian Coal Mining & Mfg. Co.....	Coal Mines.
Harrisburg.....	Mr. Udell.....	Furniture Factory.
Harrisburg.....	Metz & Phipps.....	Stave Factory.
Helena.....	Sawyer & McCoy.....	Saw & Shingle Mill.
Helena.....	Rives & McDonald.....	Saw Mill.
Helena.....	Planters' Cotton Co.....	Cotton Gin.
Helena.....	Business Men's League.....	Cordage Factory.
Hot Springs.....	Chas. Pressly & Co.....	Planing Mill.
Kingsland.....	Draughon Lumber Co.....	Lumber Mill.
Lester.....	Leonard Bratt Lumber Co.....	Saw & Planing Mill.
Little Rock.....	Beebe Stave Co.....	Stave Mill.
Little Rock.....	M. Pollock & Bro. Cloth.....	Mercantile.
Little Rock.....	Ing Co.....	Furniture Factory.
Little Rock.....	Union Furniture Co.....	Lumber Mills.
Little Rock.....	Miller & Jones Lumber Co.....	Mercantile.
Little Rock.....	S. Nava Crockery Co.....	Baking-powder Factory.
Little Rock.....	Metzenaur Mfg. Co.....	Mines.
Little Rock.....	Daisy Dell Mining Co.....	Steam Laundry.
Little Rock.....	Anron Frank.....	Lumber Mill.
Malvern.....	Malvern Lumber Co.....	Ice Machine.
Pine Bluff.....	Captain Hick.....	Mercantile.
Pine Bluff.....	John O'Connell Co.....	Saw Mill.
Riverside.....	Querbach & Smith.....	Cooperage.
Springdale.....	Brogdon & Bryan.....	New Planing Mill.
Texarkana.....	Bodcaw Lumber Co.....	

LOCATION.	NAME.	BUSINESS.
Anita.....	The Florida Syndicate.....	Phosphate Plant.
Apalachicola.....	Messrs. Richardson.....	Steam Laundry.
Bagdad.....	Simpson & Co.....	Dry-kiln.
Bartow.....	L. N. Milam.....	Lumber Mill.
Bartow.....	Abbas & Pickett.....	Wagon Works.
Bartow.....	Palmetto Phosphate Co.....	Phosphate Mines.
Bartow.....	Brooks Bros.....	Grist Mill.
Brooksville.....	Rogers Bros.....	Packing-house.
Crown Point.....	H. S. Kedney.....	Packery.
Dunnellon.....	Marion Phosphate Co.....	Phosphate Mines.
Ellzey.....	J. V. Burke, of Ocala.....	Paint-ore Mines.
Eustis.....	Florida Fruit Exchange.....	Packing-house.
Fort Meade.....	Meade Pebble Pub. Co.....	Printing Works, etc.
Fort White.....	Witt & Coffee.....	Saw Mill.
Gainesville.....	Doig & Williams.....	Foundry & Mch. Shop.
Gainesville.....	Columbian Phosphate Co.....	Phosphate Mines.
Inverness.....	Hamburg Phosphate Co.....	Double Mines' Output.
Inverness.....	J. R. Biggs & Co.....	Phosphate Mines.
Inverness.....	W. K. Jackson.....	Phosphate Mines.
Jasper.....	D. Tuten.....	Cotton Gin.
Junco.....	Pinder Bros.....	Ice Factory.
Key West.....	Key West Pure Ice Co.....	Cigar Factory.
Lakeland.....	Radriquet & Co.....	Corn Mill & Saw Mill.
Lakeview.....	Thomas Alpo.....	Fertilizer Factory.
Lane Park.....	H. M. & R. Frith.....	Lumber Mill.
Mt. Dora.....	C. E. Tufts Lumber Co.....	Brick Works.
Middleburg.....	Haskell, Hass & Dillaberry.....	Cannery.
Milton.....	Company.....	Lumber Mills.
New Augustine.....	D. R. Knowlton.....	Washing Plant.
Ocala.....	Ocala & Blue Riv. Phos. Co.....	Kaolin Mines.
Ocala.....	Standard Kaolin Co.....	Lumber Mill.
Palatka.....	Wilson Lumber Co.....	Planing Mill, etc.
Palatka.....	N. J. Tilghman & Sons.....	Planing Mill.
La Villa.....	Baines & Warrington.....	Ice Factory.
Palm Beach.....	A. Springer & Son, of.....	Mining Plant.
Pemberton.....	Bonnie May Phos. Co.....	Electro-plating Works.
Pensacola.....	John Sherry.....	Mercantile.
Plant City.....	Plant City Farmers' Al.....	Printing Works.
Quincy.....	Owl Cigar Factory.....	Enlarged.
St. Thomas.....	E. P. Anderson.....	Saw Mill.
Spring Lake.....	Henry Valentine.....	Grist Mill.
Stanton.....	Stock Company.....	Fruit Cultivation.
Tampa.....	Tampa Soap Works.....	Manufacture Soap.
Tampa.....	Hyer & Fontaine.....	Saw Mill.

LOCATION.	NAME.	BUSINESS.
Abbeville.....	A. J. Doster.....	Cotton Gin.
Adel.....	Oglesby & Co.....	Planing Mill, etc.
Alexander.....	Goldberg Mining Co.....	Gold Mines.
Americus.....	Americus Lumber Co.....	Lumber Mill.
Atlanta.....	John L. Gross.....	Manufacturing.
Atlanta.....	Henrico Lank Co.....	Factories, etc.
Atlanta.....	J. W. Phillips Co.....	Mercantile.
Atlanta.....	Atlanta, Jellico & Bird.....	Mines.
Atlanta.....	eye Coal Co.....	Cannery.
Atlanta.....	Chas. E. Hoppie et al.....	Nursery.
Atlanta.....	Brookwood Floral Co.....	Atlanta Plumbing Co.....
Augusta.....	Georgia Mining Co.....	Gold Mines.
Augusta.....	Augusta Land Co.....	Brewery.
Augusta.....	Augusta Breaux Co.....	Steam Laundry.
Augusta.....	Edwards & Stalling.....	Cotton Mill.
Augusta.....	Langley Mfg. Co.....	Cigar Factory.
Boston.....	Ivey & Slappey.....	Cannery.
Brunswick.....	Brunswick Oyster Co.....	Mercantile.
Brunswick.....	Brunswick Grocery Co.....	Shingle Mill.
Burwell.....	B. H. Enterkin.....	Cave Spring.....
Canton.....	Cave Spring Mercan. Co.....	Cotton Machinery.
Cedartown.....	Davis Gold Mines.....	Cotton Gin.
Cedartown.....	G. W. Featherstone.....	Cotton Gin.
Cartersville.....	Cartersville Iron & Man.....	ganese Co.....
Cartersville.....	ganese Co.....	Mines.

LOCATION.	NAME.	BUSINESS.
Cold Water.....	F. M. Gaines.....	Manufacture Syrup.
Cold Water.....	Thornton & Co.....	Cotton Gin.
Cuthbert.....	Dr. J. E. Douglas.....	Cannery.
Cuthbert.....	Chas. Taunton.....	Tannery.
Dahlonega.....	Virgie Moore.....	Gold Mine.
Dahlonega.....	Mr. Stanley.....	New Stamp Mill.
Decatur.....	Geo. W. Scott.....	Copper Mine.
Evansville.....	McKenzie & Hooks.....	Grist Mill & Gin.
Forsyth.....	Monroe Drug Co.....	Saw Mill.
Gordon.....	Lee, Pearson & Lee.....	Cotton Gin.
Hutchins.....	Diamond Blue Granite Co.....	Granite Quarries.
Kramer.....	Gress Lumber Co.....	Dry-kiln.
Lula.....	Dickson Mill Co.....	Saw Mill.
Lula.....	W. A. Russell.....	Saw Mill.
Macon.....	City.....	Sewerage System.
Macon.....	Ga. Mills & Elevator Co.....	Cottonseed-oil Mill.
Macon.....	Farmers' Supply Co.....	Mercantile.
Macon.....	Borden, Smith & Co.....	Mercantile.
Marietta.....	Mr. Armstrong.....	Wood Mill.
Moreland.....	Carlin Westbrook.....	Gin Stand.
Moreland.....	J. H. Knight & Co.....	Planing Mill.
Moreland.....	Moreland Mfg. Co.....	Manufacturing.
Newnan.....	Newnan Ice Co.....	Ice Factory.
Panola.....	Morris Southern Cotton.....	Cotton Mill.
Panola.....	Yarn Mfg. Co.....	Saw Mill.
Pine Grove.....	John Reynolds.....	Cotton Gin.
Putnam.....	G. W. C. Monroe.....	Saw Mill.
Richwood.....	Enterprise Lumber Co.....	Planing Mill.
Rockmart.....	N. Cochran & Son.....	Flour Mill.
Rome.....	Terhune-Berry Hdware Co.....	Mercantile.
Savannah.....	Liberty Brick Co.....	Brick Works.
Savannah.....	Pulaski Knitting Mills.....	Dye Works.
Savannah.....	John Rourke & Son.....	New Machine Shops.
Savannah.....	Am. Economic Boiler Co.....	Manufacture.
Savannah.....	Sav. Telegram Pub. Co.....	Publishing.
Sumter County.....	Pro & Wilson.....	Saw Mill.
Tallahassee.....	R. C. Brightmire.....	Underwear Mill.
Tallahassee.....	Chas. Heaton et al.....	Mfg., Mining, etc.
Waycross.....	Divine & Engfield.....	Plating Works.
White Plains.....	W. L. Grant & Sons.....	Wood & Mach. Shops.

LOCATION.	NAME.	BUSINESS.
Adairsville.....	Wake & Co.....	Stemmyery.
Barbourville.....	H. I. & A. J. Asher.....	Saw Mill.
Beattyville.....	Beattyville Lumber Co.....	Saw Mill.
Beattyville.....	H. Herrman, of N. Y.....	Saw Mill.
Benton.....	J. F. Burkholder.....	Saw Mill.
Empire.....	B. Woodruff.....	Saw Mill.
Falmouth.....	Chipman & Riggle.....	Distillery.
Franklin.....	City.....	Water Works.
Greenville.....	T. J. Tinsley.....	Brick Works.
Hawesville.....	J. G. Taylor.....	Coal Mines.
High Bridge.....	High Bridge Lumber Co.....	Planing Mill.
Ira.....	Judge Ingell, of Ohio.....	Saw Mill.
Louisville.....	Shopp & Schmidt.....	Jeans Factory.
Louisville.....	Louisville Broom Co.....	Broom Works.
Louisville.....	Cooper & Clarke.....	Electrical Works.
Louisville.....	The Boston Company.....	Cafes.
Louisville.....	B. F. Avery & Sons.....	Flour Works.
Louisville.....	Kentucky Heating Co.....	Fuel Plant.
Louisville.....	American Grocery Co.....	Laundry.
Louisville.....	Home Laundry Co.....	Laundry.
Louisville.....	Pritchett & Pritchett.....	Jeans Factory.
Middlesboro'gh.....	Mingo Mtn. C. & Coke Co.....	Coal Mining, etc.
Newport.....	Anderson Distilling Co.....	Distillery.
Newport.....	People's Laundry Co.....	Steam Laundry.
Oberlin.....	Henry Oberlin.....	Cheese Factory.
Owensboro.....	Whitinsville Breed'g Asso.....	Stock Farm.
Owensboro.....	Jno. D. Elliott.....	Tobacco Factory.
Powers' Stat'n.....	C. N. Buchanan.....	Coal Mining.
Russellville.....	Kentucky Asphalt Co.....	Mines.
Spottsville.....	Green Riv. C. & Min. Co.....	Coal Mining.
Sturgis.....	Wm. Davis.....	Saw Mill.
Valley View.....	J. W. Masters.....	Distillery.
Walnut Grove.....	Meyer & Bro.....	Flour Mill.

LOCATION.	NAME.	BUSINESS.
Abbeville.....	La. Land & Develop. Co.....	Promote Industries, etc.
Baton Rouge.....	A. J. Cranor.....	Hoop Factory.
Benton.....	Northwestern Land & Immigration Co.....	Saw Mill.
Chopin.....	Lake Lum. & Shingle Co.....	Grain Elevator.
Crowley.....	National Rice Mill Co.....	Rice Mill.
Crowley.....	Hoyt, Green & Co.....	Rice Mill.
Crowley.....	Star Rice Mill Co.....	Rice Mill.
Houma.....	Houma Fish & Oyster Co.....	Cannery, etc.
Jennings.....	A. D. McFarlain.....	Rice Mill.
New Orleans.....	Ernst & Co.....	Rice Mill.
New Orleans.....	Southwestern Grapho.....	Deal in, etc.
New Orleans.....	phone Co.....	Distillery.
New Orleans.....	N. O. Distilling Co.....	Mercantile.
New Orleans.....	Jno. L. Byrne Co., Ltd.....	Dealers.
New Orleans.....	Southern Liquor & To.....	Import, etc.
New Orleans.....	bacco Co.....	Tannery & Shoe Mfg.
New Orleans.....	B. M. Wilson Importing.....	Dealers, etc.
New Orleans.....	& Commission Co.....	Manufacture Ice.
New Orleans.....	New Orleans Shoe & Leather Mfg. Co.....	Shoe Factory.
New Orleans.....	Walter Scott House Dec.....	Vehicle Works.
New Orleans.....	orating Co.....	Rice Mill.
New Orleans.....	New Consumers Ice Co.....	Grain Elevator.
New Orleans.....	J. & S. Keiffer.....	Manufacture Furniture.
New Orleans.....	D. Driscoll Carriage & Wagon Mfg. Co.....	Candy Manufacturing.
New Orleans.....	American Rice Milling Co.....	Baths.
New Orleans.....	Yazoo & Miss. Valley R. R. Grain Elevator.....	Printing Works.
New Orleans.....	T. Dumas Co.....	Manufacturing.
New Orleans.....	Chas. P. Dielman & Co.....	New Machinery.
New Orleans.....	Turkish Bath Co.....	Planters & Merchants.
New Orleans.....	L. Graham & Son.....	Factory.
New Orleans.....	La. Safety Combined Car.....	Manufacture Fibres.
New Orleans.....	riage & Cradle Co., Ltd.....	Saw Mill.
New Orleans.....	Maginnis Cotton Mills.....	Grain Elevator.
New Orleans.....	Maspero-Wiggington Co.....	Sugar Mill.
New Orleans.....	Planters & Merchants.....	Sugar Mill.
New Orleans.....	Packet Co.....	Sugar Refinery.
New Orleans.....	Cocoa Fibre Mfg. Co., Ltd.....	Steam Renovator.
New Orleans.....	Central Elevator & Ware.....	Grain Elevator.
New Orleans.....	house Co.....	
Olla.....	Craig & Co.....	Saw Mill.
Opelousas.....	New Orleans Rice Co.....	Grain Elevator.
Plaquemine.....	W. J. Behan.....	Sugar Mill.
Raceland.....	Leon Godchaux et al.....	Sugar Factory.
Raceland.....	C. S. Matthews.....	Sugar Mill.
St. Martinville.....	C. S. Matthews.....	Sugar Refinery.
Shreveport.....	Tully Bros.....	Steam Renovator.
Sunset.....	New Orleans, Rice Co.....	Grain Elevator.



LOCATION.	NAME.	BUSINESS.
Baltimore	S. Helldorfer Sons	Brewery.
Baltimore	Great Falls of the Potomac Co.	Deal in Timber, etc.
Baltimore	McCoy-Howard Eng. Co.	Deal in Elec. Wks., etc.
Baltimore	W. H. Perot	Brick Works.
Baltimore	Bahio Oil & Grease Co.	Manufacture Oil.
Baltimore	Bolzano Water Motor Co.	Machine Works.
Baltimore	Selbarn Heights Im-	Land Improvement.
Baltimore	provement Co.	
Baltimore	Chesapeake Fish Co.	
Baltimore	Perfect Clasp Co.	Manufacture Clasps.
Baltimore	Domestic Light & Pow. Co.	Elec. Lt. & Pow. Plant.
Baltimore	Cotton Oil Refining Co.	Cottonseed-oil Refinery.
Baltimore	Mt. Carroll Imp. Co.	Printing Works.
Baltimore	Friedenwald Co.	
Baltimore	Leonhardt Pneumatic	Manufacture Fenders.
Baltimore	Safety Car Fender Co.	
Baltimore	Jos. A. Le Brou Co.	Ship Chandlery.
Baltimore	Dressing Supply Co.	Manufacture Cabinets.
Baltimore	Roman Confectionery &	Manufacture Candy.
Baltimore	Cordial Co.	
Baltimore	Emerson Drug Co.	Drug Works.
Baltimore	Antiseptic Mfg. Co.	Mfr. Tooth Wash.
Baltimore	Republican Pub. Co.	Publishers.
Baltimore	Benson & Washburn Co.	Manufacture.
Baltimore	Fibre Wool Co.	Manufacture.
Baltimore	Citizens' Express Co.	
Baltimore	Ruth & Son	Can Works.
Baltimore	West Baltimore Land Co.	Land Improvement, etc.
Baltimore	Pataspco Iron Co.	Iron Works.
Baltimore	Bromo Drug Co.	Manufacture.
Brunswick	Company	Build a Bridge.
Chestertown	Armstrong & Arthurs	Cannery.
Chestertown	Edward Spear	Flour Mill.
Easton	J. Langrall & Bro.	Cannery.
Ellicott	C. S. Garrett & Son	Paper Mill.
Ellicott City	Savage Mfg. Co.	Cotton Mill.
Ellicott City	Ellicott City Electric	Enlarge Plant.
Ellicott City	Light Co.	
Ellicott City	Oppenheim & Oberdorf	Shirt Factory.
Frederick	P. L. Hargett Co.	
Frederick	Fred'k Electric Light Co.	Electric-light Plant.
Georgetown	D. C. Geo. Hill, Jr.	Electric-light Plant.
Havre de Grace	Hughes & Rigby Eng. Co.	Saw, Planing, Shingle
Hillsboro	J. M. Beaven	
Landon	C. B. Reed & Co.	Tile Works.
Lapidum	Spencer & McGonigle	Cannery.
Lewistown	A. E. Farmworth	Cider Mills, etc.
Lonaconing	Leonard Kolmer & Co.	Bottling Works.
Lonaconing	M. Bowman	Barble Works.
Lonaconing	Evans Mill	Saw Mill.
Mechanicstown	American Signal Co.	Manufacture.
Michaelsville	Isaac W. Botts	Cannery.
Montgomery	Co. Potomac Brick & Tile Co.	Brick & Tile Works.
Northeast	Maryland Clay Co.	Kaolin Mines & Works.
Perryville	Armstrong Stove & Mfg.	Stove Works.
Ridgeley	Rigden & Ramsdell	Basket Factory.
Riverdale	B. D. Stephens	Brick Works.
Roxbury	Geo. T. Gambrell Co.	Distillery.
Salisbury	J. J. Morris	Saw Mill.
S. Baltimore	Monumental Chemical Co.	New Plant.
Towson	Thomas McKoon	Saw Mill.
Washington	Mechanical Composing	Manufacture Typeset-
D. C.	Stick Co.	ting Machines.
Wash'tn, D.C.	Thos. H. Thomas, of N. Y.	Asphalt Works.
Wash'tn, D.C.	Branchville Clay Co.	Manufacture Clay.
Wash'tn, D.C.	Fairmont Ice Mfg. Co.	Ice Factory.
Wash'tn, D.C.	Childs Brick Co.	Manufacture Brick.
Wash'tn, D.C.	Colored American Pub. Co.	
Washington	Murphy Patent Nailless	Manufacture.
D. C.	Horseshoe Co.	
Wash'tn, D.C.	Arlington Hotel	Electric-light Plant.
Wethersville	Ashtad Mfg. Co.	Cotton Mill.

## MISSISSIPPI.

Aberdeen	Aberdeen Cotton Co.	Dealers.
Aberdeen	Anglo So. Min'l Trust Co.	Mining, etc.
Brookhaven	Standard Lumb. & Mfg. Co.	Lumber Mills.
Carlisle	E. D. Jones	Cotton Gin.
Columbus	J. Edwards	Grist Mill & Gin.
Enterprise	Peter Madsen	Spoke Factory.
Enterprise	Kamper Knitting Co.	Knitting Mill.
Greenville	Delta Land, Loan & Mer-	cantile Co.
Greenwood	Planters' Stand'd Ware-	house Co.
Greenwood	R. A. Miller Co.	Warehouses.
Grenada	Newburger Cotton Co.	Mercantile.
Grenada	J. P. Bethea	Dealers.
Hattiesburg	Betha & Betha	Saw Mill, Grist Mill &
Hattiesburg		Lumber Mill.
Hazlehurst	Hazlehurst Lumber Co.	Corn Mill.
Jacksonville	Blackwater Milling Co.	Lumber Mill.
Laurel	A. M. Lewin Son Co.	Saw Mill.
Lorenzen	H. Booth & Co.	Saw Mill.
Meridian	Snyder & Sons Co.	Saw Mill.
Meridian	Haworth & Adams Co.	Manufacture Vehicles.
Natchez	Dreyfus Bros.	Cannery & Woodwork-
Natchez	Natchez Light, Power &	ing Plant.
Natchez	Transit Co.	Operate Plants.
Natchez	O'Ferrall Gin'g & Mfg. Co.	Ginnery.
Ocean Springs	Gulf Lumber Co.	Lumber Mills.
Port Gibson	Humphreys & Bro.	Cotton Gin.
Port Gibson	Mias. Cotton Oil Co.	Cottonseed Mill.
Scranton	City	Water Supply.
Thomasville	Spencer & Co.	Planing
Vicksburg	Bloomsfield Confection Co.	Manufacture Candy, etc.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

Aberdeen	Leavitt & Leavitt	Dry-kilns & Plan'g Mill.
Aberdeen	Jos. F. Allred	Flour Mill.
Airle	Sam Thorne	Cotton Gin.
Amity	R. C. Overbeck	Cooperage.
Beaver Dam	Lee & Marsh	Ginnery.
Boiling Spr'gs.	Piedmont Mineral Co.	Mining, etc.
Burlington	E. M. Holt's Sons	Flour Mill.
Cedar Valley	W. F. Deal & Son	Saw Mill.
Charlotte	K. Margolius	New Factory Building.
Concord	Stock Company	Cotton Mill.
Concord	Buffalo Mining Co.	Gold Mines.
Curtis Mills	S. S. Patterson & Sons	Flour Mill.
Dealville	Reed, Shaner & Co.	Flour Mill.
Durham	Tubular Wheel Co.	Wheel Works.
Durham	Henry O'Brien & Co.	Cigar Factory.
Elkin	R. G. Franklin	Tobacco Factory.
Excelsior	Juo. W. King	Turpentine Distillery.
Fayetteville	J. & S. Barnes, of Greens-	boro.
Fayetteville	U. S. Cigarette Machine	Mfr. Machines, etc.
Fayetteville	C. & Tobacco Co.	
Fayetteville	Cross Creek Mfg. Co.	Handle Factory.
Gastonia	High Shoals Co.	Cotton & Woolen Mfg.
Gastonia	Real Mfg. Co.	Mfr. Sash & Doors.
Georgetown	Gold Nugget Co.	Gold Mining.
Glen Ayre	Abramson & Gutman	Distillery.
Greensboro	J. D. Askew	Handle Factory.
Greensboro	Ben Bow House	Electric-light Plant.
Greensboro	Apple's Mills	Flour & Saw Mill.
Henderson	City	Cannery.
Island Ford	Riverside Cotton Factory	Cotton Mill.
King's Mtn.	Piedmont Mineral Co.	Mining.
King's Mtn.	Crowders Mtn. Mfg. Co.	Cotton Mill.
Marines	W. N. Marine	Saw Mill.
Mocksville	Horn Bros.	Flour Mill.
Monroe	T. N. Lee & Son	Flour Mill.
Monroe	Morgan & Shute	Flour Mill.
Mooreville	Templeton, Williams & Co.	Cotton Gin.
Morganton	D. J. Eddy & Co.	Distillery.

LOCATION.	NAME.	BUSINESS.
Mt. Airy	Hamburg Cotton Mills	
Mt. Holly	R. M. Jenkins & Co.	Flour Mill.
New Bern	G. H. Waters & Son	Wagon Works.
Newton	Silas Smyre	Cotton Mill.
Newton	Carolina Cotton Mill Co.	Cotton Mill.
N. Carolina	Graystone Granite &	Granite Quarries.
N. Carolina	Construction Co.	
N. Wilkesboro	W. E. Lindsay	Stave Factory.
N. Wilkesboro	James McKernan	Woodware Factory.
Pilot Mtn	Dix, Flippin & Co.	Tobacco Factory.
Pomona	Pomona Terra Cotta Co.	New Outfit.
Raeford	J. W. McLaughlin	Turpentine Distillery.
Raleigh	Hygienic Plate Ice Co.	Ice Factory.
Rowan County	Atlas Mng. & Lum. Co.	Mining, etc.
Roxboro	Murphy Bros	Cigar Factory.
Salisbury	Morgan Filter Co.	Manufacture.
Sanford	Carter & Makepeace	Evaporator.
Shelby	B. Blanton	Flour Mill.
Stanley	J. G. Morrison	Cotton Gin.
Statesville	Irredell Tobacco Co.	Tobacco Factory.
Steel Creek	Steel Creek Broom Fact'y	Enlarge.
Swansboro	Swansboro Lumber Co.	Lumber Mills.
Vandemere	Bay River Lumber Co.	Saw Mills.
Washington	R. C. Strangman	Bottling Works.
Waynesville	Wm. A. Cole	Saw Mill & Woodwork-
Weldon	W. Va. Mng. & Mill'g Co.	ing Plant.
Wilmington	Pender Loan & Trust Co.	Real Estate, etc.
Winston	Brown Bros	New Tobacco Factory.
Winston	Ora & John Kerner	Tobacco Factory.
Wilson	M. M. Carter Co.	Tobacco Factory.
Zionville	Jones & Eggor	Saw Mill.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

Anderson	Jas. P. Gossett Shoe Co.	Cottonseed Oil Mill.
Barnwell	Barnwell Oil Co.	Cottonseed Oil Mill.
Beaufort	The Port Royal Co.	Coal Docks.
Bennettsville	Handle Co.	Handle Factory.
Blackburg	Ira Hardin	Saw Mill & Gin.
Board Landing	Horry Cotton Mill Co.	Cotton Mill.
Charleston	Charleston Veneering &	Mfg. Co. Basket & Box Factory.
Charleston	Anderson Bros	Lumber Mill.
Charleston	Oswaldo Macmillan Co.	Mercantile.
Charleston	Cold Storage Mfg. &	Manufacture, etc.
Charleston	Transportation Co.	
Charleston	Palmetto Soap Mfg. Co.	Manufacture Soap.
Charleston	Cumberland Buff Stone Co.	Quarries.
Cheraw	Cheraw Hardware &	Dealers.
Cowpens	Cowpens Mfg. Co.	Cotton Mill.
Edgefield	Edgefield Oil Co.	Cottonseed-Oil Mill.
Ehrhardt	C. Ehrhardt & Sons	Cotton Mill.
Florence	Reform Advocate Pub. Co.	Increase Capital.
Florence	Monterey Co.	
Fort Motte	J. A. Peterkin	Shingle Mill.
Gaffney	Gaffney Mfg. Co.	Cotton Mill.
Greenville	Baby Cultivator Co.	Aggr. Implement Works.
Haigler	Geo. S. Rowe	Saw Mill.
Hickory	Chithowre Mng. & Ry. Co.	Flour Mill & Gin.
Lowndesville	E. R. Horton Co.	Mercantile.
McColl	McColl Mfg. Co.	Cotton Mill.
Marion	Marion Oil Mill Co.	Cottonseed-Oil Mill.
Newberry	Newberry Publishing Co.	
Ninety-Six	Ninety-Six Oil Mill Co.	Cottonseed-Oil Mill.
Pickens	C. S. Robertson	Printing Works.
Pelzer	Owen & Martin	Canning Factory.
Rock Hill	Irredell Land Co.	Candy Factory.
Sally	Sally Mercantile Co.	Mercantile.
Spartanburg	People's Journal Co.	Publishers.
Spartanburg	The Cannon Co.	Mercantile.
Sumter	Beltzer & Spann	Mattress Factory.
Tumblin	W. H. & J. L. Pitts	Cotton Gin.
Shoals		
Woodward	T. W. Brice	Grist Mill & Gin.

## TENNESSEE.

Adams Station	Mr. Lick, of Guthrie, Ky.	Brick Works.
Adams Station	W. H. Housley	Manufacturing.
Ashtand City	Chess, Wymond & Co.	Stave Mills.
Big Creek	A. E. Davis	Coal Mines.
Bristol	Kinzer & Huddle	Sash Fines & Ping. Mill.
Chattanooga	P. C. Cramer Mercantile Co.	Mercantile.
Chattanooga	D. B. Loveman Co.	Mercantile.
Clarksville	Rabbeth & Danlop	Grain Elevator.
Cleveland	Chithowre Mng. & Ry. Co.	Mining.
Colliersville	E. K. Leake	Stave Factory.
Covington	C. H. Hill	Grist Mill.
Dickson	Miller & Beakley	Saw Mill.
Elizabethtown	Dougherty & Holden	Saw Mill.
Elizabethtown	Merchants' Mfg. Co.	Mfg. Shirts, etc.
Harriman	A. V. Ball	Manufacture Vinegar.
Harriman	O. W. Thayer	Feed Mill.
Humboldt	Marchand & Prichard	Candy Factory.
Humboldt	Beare Bros.	Ice Machine.
Humboldt	B. C. Jarrell & Co.	Box Factory.
Jellico	Proctor Coal Co.	New Mine.
Knoxville	A. Butchers' Association	Abattoir, etc.
Knoxville	Brown Atkin	Furniture Factory.
Knoxville	Edwards & Son	Bottling Works.
Knoxville	Clarke Fdry. & Mch. Wks.	Plant.
Memphis	Cannable Veneer & Lum-	ber Co.
Memphis	H. K. Colquitt	Shoe-last Works.
Memphis	Pratt Gin, Hames &	
Memphis	Ploer Co.	
Memphis	A. M. Wortham Mer-	cantile Co.
Mileston	Dunn Bros.	Saw Mill.
Morristown	J. W. H. W. H.	Tobacco Factory.
Mt. Pleasant	Tenn. Perfection Stave Co.	Stave Mill.
Nashville	Owsley Flour Co.	
Nashville	Gardner Water Power Co.	
Nashville	G. W. Spotswood	Grist Mill.
Newport	Swagerty & Eubank	Planing Mill.
Paris	City	Electric-light Plant.
Pocahontas	Gantt & Ray	Saw Mill.
Rockwood	Rane Iron Co.	New Coke Ovens.
Shelbyville	City	Water Works.
Spring City	R. F. Brown	Grist Mill.
Tom's Creek	W. I. Page	Stave Factory.
Troy	Meyer & Bro.	Flour Mill.
Winchester	Winchester City Mills	Flour Mill.

## TEXAS.

Austin	Austin Stationery & Print-	ing Co.
Azle	John S. Winters	Cotton Gin.
Ballinger	City	Water Works.
Banders	H. H. Meyer	Cotton Gin.
Barstow	Farwell Fruit Co.	
Bastrop	Powell Oil Co.	Oil Mill.
Beaumont	Thompson & Tucker	Dry-kilns.
Beaumont	Lumber Co.	
Beaumont	Montgomery & Woodward	Tannery.
Beaumont	Price, Nash & Co.	Mill.
Beaumont	Reliance Lumber Co.	
Beeville	Ozborne Co.	Broom Factory.
Belton	Texas Mercantile Co.	Mercantile.
Blackwood	James Lee	Dry-kiln.
Bonham	City	Water Works.
Bonner	W. E. Bonner	Cotton Gin.
Brenham	Brenham Compress, Oil	Co.
Brenham	& Mfg. Co.	
Brenham	Reichardt, Becker & Co.	Cold-storage Plant.
Brenham	Simon & Wilson	Candy Factory.
Brookeland	Bony Swan	Saw Mill & Cotton Gin.
Bryan	J. B. Conway	Cotton Gin.
Buffalo	J. M. Pearlstone & Son	Cotton Gin.
Chisolm	J. A. C. Howell	Cotton Gin & Oil Mills.
Conroe	W. N. Saunders	Saw Mill.
Cooper	J. W. Roberts	Cotton Gin.

LOCATION.	NAME.	BUSINESS.
Corsicana	Corsicana Cotton Oil Co.	Oil Mill.
Corsicana	Corsicana Dry & Transfr. Co.	Wood Factory.
Corsicana	Tex. Abstract & Land Co.	
Dallas	Scruggs Transfer Co.	
Dallas	Flippin-Adoue Invest. Co.	Real Estate, etc.
Dallas	Dallas Times Publish. Co.	Publishers.
Dallas	Evening Star Publish. Co.	Publishers.
Dallas	People's Investment Co.	
Dallas	Murphy & Bolanz Land	
Dallas	Loan Co.	
Dallas	Dallas Fixture Co.	Mfr. & deal in fixtures.
Dallas	Texas Pressed Brick Co.	Manufacture Bricks.
Denison	J. J. Prater	Cotton Gin.
Eagle Lake	Vineyard & Walker	Cotton Gin.
Elgin	C. S. Shelp	Cotton Gin.
El Paso	City	Water Works.
Fleming	Fleming & Sons	Saw Mill.
Forney	J. W. McCullough	Cotton Gin.
Fort Worth	Boston Parties	Pack. Newice Mch, etc.
Fort Worth	The Gazette Co.	Publishers.
Fort Worth	Southwestern Bridge & Iron Co.	Iron Works, etc.
Fort Worth	City Loan & Improv. Co.	
Fort Stockton	J. B. Barnes	Cotton Gin.
Frost	W. L. McCord	Cotton Gin.
Galveston	Fox Stm. Bkry. & Mfg. Co.	Bakery.
Galveston	Galveston & Vitte	Coal Elevator, etc.
Galveston	Texas Star Flour Mills	Rice Mill.
Galveston	Italian Soda Water Asso.	Bottling Works.
Galveston	McDonald Publishing Co.	Publishers.
Goliad	Goliad Water & Light Co.	Electric light Plant.
Granbury	Hood County Roller Mills	Grain Elevator.
Hallettsville	Gerdes Bros.	Cotton Gin.
Hallettsville	T. J. Wilson	Ice Factory.
Heidenheimer	D. M. Seybold	Cotton Gin.
Hempstead	Tillot Wood	Cotton Gin.
Hillsboro	Harpold & Jackson	Steam Laundry.
Hillsboro	City	Elec.-lt. Plt. & Wtr. Wks.
Houston	Magnolia Brewing Asso.	Bottling Works.
Houston	Lottman Bros. Mfg. Co.	Mattress Factory.
Houston	The Inman Co.	Increase Capital.
Houston	Texas Cottonseed Co.	
Houston	Co-operative Invest. Co.	
Houston	Chas. E. Cumming & Sons	Printing Works.
Hutto	Short & Holman	Electric-light Plant.
Index	G. A. Garrett	Saw Mill.
Itasca	R. P. Edrington	Cotton Gin.
Jefferson	Michael Kelly	Shingle Mill.
Josserand	Josserand Bros.	Planing Mill.
Ladonia	Crews Ladder Mfg. Co.	Manufacture Ladders.
Lockhart	Lockhart Oil Mill & Power Co.	Cottonseed-oil Mill.
Longview	Longview Lumber Co.	Planing Mill.
Madisonville	R. P. Turner	Ice Factory.
Marlin	Marlin Oil Co.	Electric-light Plant.
McDade	Moncrief & Maryall	Terra-cotta Works.
McKinney	McKinney Wharf Co.	
Mertens	J. E. Cooper	Cotton Gin.
Mineral Wells	Mineral Wells Artesian Co.	Water Co.
Myrtle Springs	Geo. Scott	Wagon Works.
Nacogdoches	R. H. Lee	Saw & Planing Mills.
New Boston	Boston Lumber Co.	Lumber Mills.
Orange	L. Miller Shingle Co.	Shingle Mill.
Orange	J. R. Davis	Slave Factory.
Orange	Lutcher & Moore Lum. Co.	Water Works.
Orange	Orange Ice, Light & Water Works Co.	Improve Plant.
Orange	Glimer Lumber Co.	Lumber Mills.
Palestine	Edison Illuminating Co.	Electric Plant.
Paris	Anderson Factory	Handle Factory.
Pettys	Fielding, Rutherford et al.	Cotton Gins.
Port Lavaca	Port Lavaca Wharf & Warehouse Co.	
Port Lavaca	Lee Canfield	Cold-storage Room.
Quannah	City	Water Works.
Rockport	G. S. Banlow	Ice & Cold-storage Plant.
Rock Springs	Rock Spgs. Water Sup. Co.	Water Supply.
San Antonio	Hooper-Meyer Co.	Mercantile.
San Antonio	Fauquelet Printing Co.	Printing Works.
San Antonio	N. Mackey et al.	Pottery.
San Marcos	San Marcos Oil & Gin Co.	Cottons'-oil Mill & Gin.
Smiley	A. M. Stewart	Cotton-oil Mill.
Smiley	M. Stewart	Cotton Gin.
Smithfield	McVean, King & Co.	Cotton Gin.
Stranger	T. D. Harlan	Cotton Gin.
Stockdale	Scott Ford	Cotton Gin.
Sunset	N. D. Perkins & Co.	Cotton Gin.
Tanglewood	R. A. Vick	Cotton Gin.
Taylor	Taylor Electric Light Co.	Electric Plant.
Temple	Temple Cold Storage & Ice Factory	Ice Factory, etc.
Temple	Central Texas Cotton Co.	
Terrell	Terrell Cotton Oil Co.	Increase Capital.
Terrell	Thos. Abbott & Sons	Iron Works.
Terrell	E. M. Johnson	Cotton Gin.
Texas	St. Louis & Texas Coal Co.	Coal Mines.
Thorndale	Leman & Sejunk	Cotton Gin.
Thurber	Adair Coal Mining Co.	Coal Mines.
Tyler	Tyler Warehouse Co.	
Victoria	J. M. Brownson et al	Manufacture Soap.
Waco	R. T. Dennis & Co.	Mattress Factory.
Waco	City	Brace Furnace.
Waco	W. T. Watt	Tannery.
Whitney	Coleman M. Carver	Water Works.
Woodville	Amos Hodges	Cannery.
Yoakum	Jos. Blanks	Ice Factory.



LOCATION.	NAME.	BUSINESS.
Norfolk.....	J. W. Perry Co.....	Storage Co.
Norfolk.....	J. L. Roper Storage Co.....	Storage Co.
Oatlands.....	Bernard Deck.....	Flour Mill.
Oatlands.....	Bernard Deck.....	Feed Mill.
Oatlands.....	Bernard Deck.....	Saw Mill.
Powhatan C. H. Powhatan Land & Imp. Co.		Reduction Plants.
Petersburg.....	City.....	Addl. Water Supply.
Richmond.....	Chesapeake & Ohio R. R.	Grain Elevator.
Richmond.....	Va. Plumbing & Heat'g Co.	
Richmond.....	Midlothian Supply Co.	Mercantile.
Richmond.....	Thaw & Fisher Co.	Mercantile.
Richmond.....	Mansfield Tripoli Co.	Mining, etc.
Richmond.....	Cardwell Mch. Co.	New Machine Works.
Roanoke.....	Roanoke Lumber Co.	Lumber Mills.
Roanoke.....	E. H. Stewart.....	Mattress Factory.
Roanoke.....	Keystone Mining Co.	Iron Mines, etc.
Roanoke.....	Chas. Lyle Drug Co.	Dealers.
Roanoke.....	Melrose Mfg. Co.	Lumber Manufacturing.
Roanoke.....	Va. Wholesale & Retail.	
Salem.....	Salem Mineral Wool Co.	Mineral Wool Factory.
Staunton.....	A. J. Livick & Co.	Planing Mill.
Staunton.....	Dr. S. P. Hite.....	Medicine Factory.
Staunton.....	Virginia Hotel.....	Steam Laundry.
Staunton.....	Augusta Electric Light & Power Co.	Electric Plant.
Stephens City.....	Flouring Mill Co.	
Toano.....	Branch & Co.	Mercantile.
Wheatland.....	Joel Brewbaker.....	Canning Factory.
Wheeler.....	Va. Lumber & Mfg. Co.	Mfr. Lumber, etc.
Yale.....	Logan Davis.....	Saw Mill.

## WEST VIRGINIA.

Bayard.....	Barndollar & Hughes.....	Three Saw Mills.
Blacksville.....	Blacksville Oil & Gas Co.	Bore Wells.
Charleston.....	W. Va. Fuel Gas Co.	Gas Works.
Charleston.....	Hidden Inhaling Co.	
Charleston.....	Economy Novelty Co.	Mfr. Electric Appliances.
Charleston.....	Jos. E. Simms.....	Lock Nut Works.
Charleston.....	J. S. McDonald.....	Brick Works.
Charleston.....	American By-Product & Coke Oven Co.	
Charleston.....	Monometalist Gold Mining Co.	Mining.
Clarksburg.....	Long & Douglass, of Pa.	Coal Mines.
Clarksburg.....	Butler & Bartlett Fldg. Ing. Crates Co.	Manufacture Crates.
Danville.....	P. M. Phipps.....	Flour Mill.
Davis.....	W. H. Oterhout, of Pa.	Saw Mill.
Elkhorn.....	Crozier Coal Co.	Crusher.
Fairmont.....	Worthington Coal & Coke Co.	Coal Mines.
Glen Jean.....	Collins Colliery Co.	Coal Mines.
Grafton.....	Huntington Building & Paving Brick Co.	Brick Works.
Grant County.....	Barndollar & Hughes.....	Saw Mill.
Huntington.....	Mundy Bros. Supply Co.	Saw Mill.
Irontown.....	Welch Bros.....	Saw Mill.
Kenova.....	Big Sandy Towboat Co.	
Kingwood.....	Harry Porter.....	Brick Works.
McDowell.....	Panther's Creek Land & Coal Co.	Coal Mines.
McDowell.....	Knox Creek Land & Coal Co.	Coal Mines.
Mannington.....	City.....	Water Works.
Martinsburg.....	A. F. Keubler.....	Furniture Factory.
Matewan.....	H. S. White.....	Planing Mill.
Moundsville.....	Albert Snape & Bro.	Woolen Mill.
Moundsville.....	Carbon Coal & Coke Co.	Coal Mines.
Mt. Carbon.....	Great Kanawha Colliery Co.	New Coal Mine.
Oak Hill.....	Star Coal & Coke Co.	Coal Mines.
Parsons.....	Parsons Bldg. & Impv. Co.	
Parsons.....	Laurel Creek Boom & Lumber Co.	Manufacture Lumber.
Piedmont.....	D. F. Graham Co.	Mercantile.
Point Pleasant.....	Stone & Lyons.....	Flour Mill.
Prantytown.....	Keener & Powell.....	Flour Mill.
Raymond City.....	Marmet Coal & Min. Co.	Coal Mines.
Roaring Creek.....	Roaring Creek C. & C. Co.	Coal Mines, etc.
Shaw.....	Fahy Bros., of Elk Garden.	Coal Mine.
Shaw.....	Manor Big Vein Coal Co.	Coal Mines.
Shenandoah Junction.....	McElroy & Aglionby.....	Lumber Mill.
Shepherdstown.....	T. Rentsch.....	Broom Factory.
Short Creek.....	Climax Brick & Tile Co.	Brick Works.
Sutton.....	Pardee, Curtin & Co.	Saw Mill.
Thacker.....	Thacker Coal Co.	Coal Mines.
Tunnelton.....	M. C. Gibson.....	Saw Mill.
Van Clevesville.....	William McKee.....	Creamery.
Wellsburg.....	W. Va. Window Glass Co.	
Wellsburg.....	Gilchrist Coal Co.	Coal Mines.
Weston.....	Weston Electric Light & Water & Power Co.	Electric Plant.
Wheeling.....	Suburban Electric Co.	Electric Plant.
Wheeling.....	Smith Brewing Co.	Ale Brewery.
Wheeling.....	Wood Bros.....	Planing Mill.
Wheeling.....	Reyman Brewing Co.	Brewery.
White Sulphur Springs.....	Wright Automatic Tobacco Pack'g Mch. Co.	

\* Reported in a previous quarterly list without full particulars as to name or purpose.  
† Companies or firms in existence prior to June 30, 1893, but since that time have either enlarged their works or built new works, or increased capital. In many of these cases given in this list reference is made to new works built by old firms.  
‡ Rebuilt or being rebuilt after being burned.

## SOUTHERN BANKS REOPENING.

**Banks Representing 75 Per Cent. of the Capital in Concerns Suspended Since January 1 Have Resumed.**

The MANUFACTURERS' RECORD in this issue gives a list of the banks in the Southern States which have actually suspended from January 1 to this date, with their capital and present condition.

The list has been carefully compiled and the present status of each bank verified by statements from its officers or other good authorities. Hence it will be valuable as showing how well the financial institutions of the South withstood the ruinous conditions of trade which so seriously affected different sections of the country, while it will form an accurate guide for bankers and business men generally, to whom such a list will be of great assistance.

The capital involved in banks which closed, but have resumed, compared with the amount of those closed permanently is perhaps the most striking feature of the list. Out of suspensions, aggregating in round numbers \$16,980,000 in capital, banks representing \$12,500,000 have resumed, are about to resume or have paid depositors in

full. (Of the latter class but one bank is included.) In other words, 75 per cent. of the capital invested in Southern banks since January 1 is in the number which have reopened to date, leaving 25 per cent. in banks which are still closed or in a receiver's hands.

Analyzing the list, we find that out of 120 banks in Alabama, only two have closed permanently. Out of Florida's ninety-four, five are closed. The District of Columbia, which has a banking capital of \$5,793,900, had but one failure, amounting to \$20,000. Georgia makes a most excellent showing; but six out of the 230 banks in the State closed permanently, and several of these disasters were caused by purely local causes, such as individual failures. Louisville, Ky., and Nashville, Tenn., experienced what might be called panics, yet out of \$3,000,000 capital in banks closed in Kentucky, \$2,450,000 is represented by banks which have resumed, while in Nashville three of the six banks suspended have reopened, representing capital of \$2,100,000. Two of the closed banks owe their present condition to the conduct of officials connected with them. Louisiana comes out of the trouble without a failure, as does Maryland. Mississippi has but one, and South Carolina but one, and that for only \$5000. Both of West Virginia's suspended banks have resumed. Virginia has five closed of her total number of 165 banks. In Texas a number of the larger banks have gone into receiver's hands, but only \$1,600,000 capital out of \$40,000,000 in the State is represented by them. North Carolina has but one failure in its eighty-two banks.

The number of suspensions was 118. This does not include one or two banks which have gone into liquidation voluntarily, but which were not affected by any business reverses. Of this number, fifty-three have resumed and the balance have closed.

In the appended list the term "receiver" means that a receiver is settling the bank's affairs. The term "closed" is applied where there is no possibility of reopening.

## ALABAMA.

LOCATION.	NAME.	CAPITAL.	PRESENT CONDITION.
Birmingham.....	First National Bank.....	\$150,000.	To resume.
Decatur.....	First National Bank.....	100,000.	Resumed.
Gadsden.....	First National Bank.....	50,000.	Resumed.
Mobile.....	Alabama National Bank.....	150,000.	Closed.
Montgomery.....	Josiah Morris & Co.....	2,000,000.	Resumed.
Tusculumia.....	Tusculumia Banking Co.....	50,000.	Closed.
Number of banks in State.....		120	
Capital.....		\$9,850,825	
Number of suspensions.....		6	
Capital.....		\$2,300,000	
Resumed or to resume.....		4	
Capital.....		\$2,300,000	

## ARKANSAS.

Beebe.....	White County Bank.....	\$5,000.	Closed.
De Witt.....	Farmers and Traders' Bank.....	10,000.	Receiver.
Little Rock.....	First National Bank.....	500,000.	Closed.
Stuttgart.....	State Bank.....	15,000.	Receiver.
Number of banks in State.....		92	
Capital.....		\$5,100,900	
Number of suspensions.....		4	
Capital.....		\$530,000	
Resumed or to resume.....		6	
Capital.....		\$2,300,000	

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington.....	Mayse & Co.....	\$50,000.	To resume.
Washington.....	Woods & Co.....	20,000.	Closed.
Number of banks in District.....		36	
Capital.....		\$5,793,900	

## FLORIDA.

Apopka.....	Bank of Apopka.....	\$10,000.	Closed.
De Land.....	Volusia County Bank.....	50,000.	Resumed.
Jacksonville.....	Dime Savings Bank.....	20,000.	Closed.
Kissimmee.....	Kissimmee City Bank.....	25,000.	Closed.
Leesburg.....	Bank of Leesburg.....	20,000.	To resume.
Orlando.....	First National Bank.....	50,000.	Receiver.
Tampa.....	Gulf National Bank.....	50,000.	Receiver.
Tavares.....	Bank of Tavares.....	15,000.	Resumed.
Number of banks in State.....		94	
Capital.....		\$3,670,500	
Number of suspensions.....		8	
Capital.....		\$240,000	
Resumed or to resume.....		3	
Capital.....		\$55,000	

## GEORGIA.

Albany.....	Hobbs & Tucker.....	\$150,000.	Closed.
Americus.....	Bank of Americus.....	150,000.	Receiver.
Atlanta.....	Gate City National Bank.....	250,000.	To resume.
Brunswick.....	First National Bank.....	200,000.	Resumed.
Brunswick.....	Oglethorpe National Bank.....	150,000.	Closed.
Brunswick.....	State Bank.....	50,000.	Closed.
Cartersville.....	Howard Bank.....	25,000.	Resumed.
Cedartown.....	First National Bank.....	75,000.	Receiver.
Number of banks in State.....		230	
Capital.....		\$23,785,700	
Number of suspensions.....		9	
Capital.....		\$1,100,000	
Resumed or to resume.....		3	
Capital.....		\$275,000	

## KENTUCKY.

Ashland.....	Second National Bank.....	\$50,000.	Resumed.
Louisville.....	Kentucky National Bank.....	1,000,000.	To resume.
Louisville.....	City National Bank.....	400,000.	Resumed.
Louisville.....	Merchants' National Bank.....	500,000.	Resumed.
Louisville.....	Louisville Deposit Bank.....	300,000.	Closed.
Middlesborough.....	First National Bank.....	300,000.	Resumed.
Mount Sterling.....	Farmers' Bank.....	250,000.	Closed.
Mount Sterling.....	Traders' Deposit Bank.....	200,000.	To resume.
Pineville.....	Pineville Banking Co.....	23,920.	Closed.
Number of banks in State.....		293	
Capital.....		\$39,350,750	
Number of suspensions.....		10	
Capital.....		\$3,073,920	
Resumed or to resume.....		6	
Capital.....		\$2,450,000	

## LOUISIANA.

LOCATION.	NAME.	CAPITAL.	PRESENT CONDITION.
Plaquemine.....	Bank of Plaquemine.....	\$50,000.	Resumed.
Number of banks in State.....		54	
Capital.....		\$8,265,650	

## MISSISSIPPI.

Starkville.....	First National Bank.....	\$60,000.	Receiver.
Number of banks in State.....		81	
Capital.....		\$5,368,600	

## MISSOURI.

Harrisonville.....	First National Bank.....	\$50,000.	Resumed.
Jamesport.....	Citizens' Bank.....	20,000.	Closed.
Jerico.....	Hartley Banking Co.....	11,000.	Closed.
Kansas City.....	Missouri National Bank.....	250,000.	Resumed.
Kansas City.....	Nat'l Bank of Kansas City.....	1,000,000.	Resumed.
Kansas City.....	Bank of Grand Avenue.....	50,000.	Resumed.
Kansas City.....	Franklin Savings Bank.....	38,000.	Closed.
Kansas City.....	Safe Dep. & Savings Bank.....	300,000.	To resume.
Kansas City.....	People's Guarantee Savings Bank.....	50,000.	Closed.
Kansas City.....	Security Savings Bank.....	100,000.	Closed.
Kingston.....	Caldwell County Bank.....	10,000.	Closed.
Marionville.....	Bank of Marionville.....	10,500.	Resumed.
Moberly.....	Exchange Bank.....	10,000.	Closed.
Norborne.....	Bank of Norborne.....	50,000.	Resumed.
Oseola.....	Bank of Oseola.....	12,500.	Closed.
Polo.....	Exchange Bank.....	10,000.	Closed.
Springfield.....	Bank of Springfield.....	100,000.	Resumed.
Springfield.....	Bank of Commerce.....	50,000.	Closed.
Springfield.....	Springfield Savings Bank.....	25,000.	Closed.
Springfield.....	Greene County Bank.....	100,000.	Resumed.
Warrensburg.....	Johnson Co. Savings Bank.....	61,500.	Resumed.
Number of banks in State.....		691	
Capital.....		\$61,647,650	
Number of suspensions.....		21	
Capital.....		\$2,308,500	
Resumed or to resume.....		10	
Capital.....		\$1,972,000	

## NORTH CAROLINA.

Wadesboro.....	Bank of New Hanover.....	\$50,000.	Receiver.
Wilmington.....	Bank of New Hanover.....	300,000.	To reorg'ze
Winston.....	First National Bank.....	200,000.	Resumed.
Winston.....	People's National Bank.....	100,000.	To resume.
Number of banks in State.....		82	
Capital.....		\$5,475,900	
Number of suspensions.....		4	
Capital.....		\$650,000	
Resumed or to resume.....		3	
Capital.....		\$600,000	

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston.....	Nickel Savings Bank.....	\$5,000.	Closed.
Florence.....	Bank of the Carolinas & ten branches.....	60,000.	Resumed.
Number of banks in State.....		125	
Capital.....		\$6,060,350	
Number of suspensions.....		2	
Closed.....		1	

## TENNESSEE.

Chattanooga.....	Penny Savings Bank.....	\$6,000.	Receiver.
Chattanooga.....	City Savings Bank.....	200,000.	Resumed.
Columbia.....	Second National Bank.....	100,000.	Receiver.
Dayton.....	First National Bank.....	50,000.	To resume.
Jasper.....	Bank of Jasper.....	10,000.	Closed.
Jellico.....	Citizens' Bank.....	50,000.	Resumed.
Johnson City.....	Citizens' Bank.....	51,100.	Closed.
Knoxville.....	State National Bank.....	100,000.	Receiver.
Lewisburg.....	People's Bank.....	36,000.	Resumed.
Nashville.....	Nashville Savings Co.....	50,000.	Closed.
Nashville.....	Commercial National Bank.....	500,000.	Receiver.
Nashville.....	American National Bank.....	1,000,000.	Resumed.
Nashville.....	Mechanics' Savings Bank & Trust Co.....	50,000.	Closed.
Nashville.....	First National Bank.....	1,000,000.	Resumed.
Nashville.....	City Savings Bank.....	100,000.	Resumed.
Number of banks in State.....		213	
Capital.....		\$20,263,900	
Number of suspensions.....		15	
Capital.....		\$3,297,000	
Resumed or to resume.....		7	
Capital.....		\$2,430,000	

## TEXAS.

Alvin.....	Alvin Bank.....	\$10,000.	Receiver.
Alvord.....	People's Bank.....	20,000.	Closed.
Anson.....	Bank of Anson.....	20,000.	Closed.
Brady.....	First National Bank.....	50,000.	Receiver.
Brownwood.....	City National Bank.....	10,000.	Receiver.
Canadian.....	Traders' Bank.....	50,000.	Closed.
Cisco.....	First National Bank.....	50,000.	Resumed.
Dallas.....	Murphy & Boland.....	300,000.	Resumed.
Dallas.....	Bankers and Merchants' National Bank.....	500,000.	Receiver.
El Paso.....	El Paso National Bank.....	150,000.	Receiver.
Galveston.....	Galveston Trust Co.....	300,000.	Receiver.
Henrietta.....	Farmers' National Bank.....	50,000.	Resumed.
Henrietta.....	Citizens' Bank.....	10,000.	Resumed.
Iowa Park.....	Bank of Iowa Park.....	10,000.	Closed.
Lampasas.....	J. & L. W. Galbraith.....	100,000.	Closed.
Lockhart.....	First National Bank.....	50,000.	Resumed.
Robert Lee.....	Citizens' Bank.....	15,000.	Resumed.
Rockwall.....	Farmers and Merchants' National Bank.....	50,000.	Closed.
San Antonio.....	Texas National Bank.....	100,000.	Receiver.
San Marcos.....	First National Bank.....	80,000.	Resumed.
Santa Anna.....	W. R. Kelly & Co.....	10,000.	Closed.
Sonora.....	Sutton County Bank.....	15,000.	Closed.
Vernon.....	State National Bank.....	100,000.	Resumed.
Vernon.....	First National Bank.....	100,000.	Receiver.
Waxahachie.....	Waxahachie Nat'l Bank.....	100,000.	Resumed.
Number of banks in State.....		410	
Capital.....		\$40,000,000	
Number of suspensions.....		25	
Capital.....		\$2,340,000	
Resumed or to resume.....		9	
Capital.....		\$755,000	

## VIRGINIA.

Abingdon .....	Bank of Abingdon .....	\$72,000.	Closed.
Abingdon .....	Exchange & Deposit Bank .....	153,000.	Closed.
Big Stone Gap .....	Bank of Big Stone Gap .....	50,000.	Closed.
Burkeville .....	Bank of Burkeville .....	10,000.	Closed.
Farmville .....	Commercial Bank .....	60,000.	Closed.
Jonesville .....	Powell's Valley Bank .....	22,500.	To resume.
Martinsville .....	Henry County Bank .....	100,000.	Resumed.
Rocky Mount .....	Franklin Bank .....	10,000.	To resume.
Number of banks in State .....		168	
Capital .....		\$10,995,700	
Number of suspensions .....		8	
Capital .....		\$477,500	
Resumed or to resume .....		3	
Capital .....		\$132,500	



### Profitable Sheep Husbandry in West Virginia.

[Part of an address by A. D. Hopkins, entomologist of the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station.]

That sheep under the present management yield a larger profit than any other product on the average West Virginia farm we have evidence in the answers to the following questions sent out to correspondents in different sections of the State: "Do you consider sheep as profitable as any other farm product? If not, what is more profitable?" Ninety-one answered that sheep paid the largest profit, while three answered in favor of the dairy, one in favor of cattle and one in favor of sheep and cattle combined. Speaking from my own experience of ten years on a farm in Jackson county and eight years on a widely-differing farm in Wood county, I can say positively that sheep paid me a larger profit on the money invested than any other product, the proof being found in a system of farm accounts kept with the different crops and live stock during the time mentioned.

The account with sheep during eighteen years shows a profit of 50 per cent. on \$3000 invested in the sheep and 55 per cent. on \$996.20 cost of feed, pasture and attention, a total of 105\* per cent. on the investment.

The account with cattle of all kinds during the same time only shows a profit of 5 per cent. on \$8100 invested and no profit on \$4050 cost of feed, pasture and attention. The account with wheat for four years on the Wood-county farm shows a profit of only \$1.77 on the four crops, and as the wheat was sold, about one-eighth of the value must be charged to it for fertilizer ingredients removed from the soil; therefore there was a decided loss when it was marketed.

From the results as shown by these accounts and the accounts kept with other farm products, I arrived at the following conclusions:

1. The largest profit in money and the greatest benefit to the farm was derived from sheep.
2. The least profit and the greatest loss to the farm was in the growing of wheat for market.
3. Cows and poultry paid a profit on the investment, and their value to the farm is a considerable item.
4. Large and small fruits paid large profits on time and money expended.
5. The growing of corn and oats and all of the hay necessary for the stock, the purchase of corn, corn fodder, bran, linseed and cottonseed meal to supply the deficiency in the feed grown, paid a handsome profit on the cost.
6. That a system of farm accounts and records have been of inestimable value to me in showing conclusively which lines of agriculture and methods of farm management paid the largest profit on the time and money expended.

The fact that the keeping of sheep has been a profitable occupation in all civilized countries, from the earliest records up to the present time, is evidence that the business will continue to be profitable in the future. Food and clothing are among the principal requirements of the people of a nation, and as sheep furnish the best material to supply both of these requirements, there will always be an active demand for certain qualities of wool and mutton, and the largest profits will be realized by those who can best supply them.

The question of how to best supply the demands of the present and future is one of vital importance to the sheep industry of our State. Upon the proper consideration

of this question depends to a great extent its prosperous development.

There is a demand for all grades of wool, from the finest Saxony and Silesian to the coarsest article used in the manufacture of carpets and rugs. There is also a demand for the different grades of mutton from the cheapest article to the best. These demands are best supplied by the growers who are situated in the countries or regions where the conditions are most favorable for the production of each at the largest profit on the investment. Thus, England is producing different grades of mutton at a profit on some of the best and highest price grazing land. In Australia and certain of our Western States sheep are kept in the largest flocks possible, on extensive ranges of the cheapest land, where wool as the only object is grown at a profit. Therefore, the conditions found in different sections of each country, State or county, together with the prevailing demands in the accessible market, must necessarily be taken into consideration, in order that the owners of sheep in each may best supply certain demands at the largest profit to themselves.

In consideration of the above facts I have been led to study the demands of our most accessible markets and the conditions found in different sections of the State, with a view of ascertaining the kinds of sheep and methods of management most likely to yield the largest profits and best results.

We find in the Eastern markets a demand for every grade of wool and for many different qualities of mutton, and a rapidly increasing demand for better qualities of the latter. We find in our home markets a demand in the cities and towns for more home-grown mutton, and throughout the State an increasing demand for better grades of stock sheep and breeding ewes, and for more thoroughbred rams of the mutton breeds with which to improve the stock. Which of these demands can best be supplied by the individual grower each must judge for himself, but the fact is evident that the sheep industry of our State can no longer compete with the West and with other countries in the growing of certain grades of wool produced by inferior mutton sheep. It is equally evident that we can compete with any section of the country in the growing of first-class mutton in connection with the wool the best mutton breeds produce.

At one time in the history of the sheep industry of the Eastern States it paid better to kill the sheep and convert the fat into tallow than it did to sell them to the butcher. Wool was then the primary consideration. The value of sheep for mutton was not taken into account. At the present time, in certain sections, and even on high-priced land, it is found that sheep kept for mutton alone will pay better than any other kind of farm stock. It is a demonstrated fact that it costs the Eastern farmer less to produce a pound of mutton than it does to produce a pound of beef or pork; hence sheep will pay as well, if not better, than cattle or hogs, even if the wool only pays for the shearing. Therefore, taking everything into consideration, I believe for West Virginia, situated as it is within a day or twenty-fours by rail from Pittsburg, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia or New York, that the growing and feeding of sheep for mutton as a primary object and leading feature of the farm is a line especially adapted to the conditions and requirements found, and that the largest profits will be realized by those who give this branch of the industry special attention and judicious management.

In concluding that the growing of sheep for mutton as a primary object offers better inducements and greater possibilities to the owners of sheep in our State, I do not mean that every one should make a busi-

ness of fattening sheep for market, but I do hope to impress my hearers who breed thoroughbreds, raise stock sheep, market lambs or fat sheep with the importance of keeping in view the final result of a first-class article which will command the highest price in the market.

I am informed by a prominent butcher of Brooklyn that the demand for mutton in the large cities is increasing very rapidly, and that the laboring class, as well as the wealthy, are learning to like mutton, and while the laboring and poor class are more particular about the price than they are of the quality, the best hotels and restaurants and thousands of private families, who care more for quality than the price, are demanding more mutton and lamb of choice quality, and are paying fabulous prices for the best.

While in Kentucky in 1880 a prominent sheep and cattle breeder of Bourbon county told me that he had shipped a number of choice Southdown wethers to New York the previous Christmas by special order of a first-class restaurant, and that the net cash price for each sheep returned to him was \$15.00. I know of others in Virginia who get from fifteen to eighteen cents per pound for choice early lambs, and I also know parties who sold their lambs (from common ewes and Southdown rams) in one of our home markets last spring for \$5.00 each.

In glancing over the sheep market as far back as I have any record, I find something like this in all the quotations: "Choice to extra, scarce and in good demand; fair to common, plenty, in poor demand, dull." As this has been the condition of the supply and demand of our markets in the past, it is not likely that there will be any trouble in the future about a sufficient supply of "fair to good" and "common to fair." These grades come in competition with the common to inferior Western dressed mutton and Western sheep, which will likely keep the price low enough for such grades to satisfy those who must economize in their purchases. The "choice to extra prime" and above are the qualities of which the supply is rarely if ever equal to the demand, and are qualities the prices of which in our Eastern markets are not likely to be affected by competition with the wholesale cheap products of the West.

No State in the East offers better conditions for supplying the demand for choice mutton at a large profit to the grower than West Virginia. To produce the best quality and finest flavored mutton a hilly, well-watered, well-shaded country, in which the cultivated and native grasses and a variety of wild forage plants flourish, is indispensable. This we have in every county in the State. Then again, in order to transport the fat sheep and lambs to the cities already mentioned, place the mutton on the table of the epicure and have it retain the requisite qualities of the first-class article, a reasonably short time must elapse between the time it leaves the farm and reaches the consumer, which may easily be accomplished by the accessible railroads passing through and penetrating different sections of the State.

The question may be asked, if West Virginia is so well adapted to sheep husbandry, and there are such large profits realized in the business, why is it that we have so few sheep compared with the area of cultivated and grazing lands in the State? In reply I would say that the dog, the tariff discussion, unwise start in the business, improper management and a failure to study and appreciate the possibilities the business offers are the main and only causes I can see to prevent us from handling five millions of sheep instead of about five hundred thousand, as recorded by the last census.

The excuse of nine-tenths of the farmers for not keeping sheep is a fear of the justly

but indiscreetly abused dog. It has been unfortunate, perhaps, for the advancement of sheep husbandry in this State that the dog has been so generally discussed and abused by speakers and writers. We should quit saying so much about them, and act on the principle that a good dog stays home or with his master, that a bad dog will prowl around and get into mischief, and that a dead dog kills no sheep.

Another excuse for not keeping more sheep is a fear that some change in the tariff laws will be ruinous or detrimental to the business. In my opinion, this tariff question, about which there have been continued discussions, is in reality to be compared with a molehill, which, under the political microscope, is magnified into a mountain. We are told by Democrats that a tariff for protection is all wrong. We are told by Republicans that it is all right. Now, as it is impossible for any feature of the tariff to be all wrong and at the same time all right, my advice to the West Virginia farmer is to keep all the sheep he can properly care for and take the chances. After all, the tariff will not affect the price of choice mutton, and as it is proven that sheep will pay better than other stock if they had no wool, any change in the tariff should not be the least detrimental to the business.

Another reason why there is not more sheep kept is the fact that in nearly every neighborhood at some time some one or more farmers, hearing of the large profit to be derived from sheep husbandry, have rushed into the business and overstocked their farms. Not having previous experience, they failed, and ever after condemned sheep as worthless stock, their experience preventing their neighbors from undertaking to keep sheep. If these same men had commenced with only a few and increased their flocks as they learned the business, the opposite results would, in most cases, have been gained.

Therefore, before going into the business it would be well for each farmer to consider the following rule: If you have never kept sheep and desire to do so, get five or ten ewes and a good thoroughbred ram of some of the mutton breeds adapted to your farm, give them good attention and feed, and increase or decrease as your experience and judgment dictates.

### Alabama Furniture Going North.

The Hoy Furniture Co., of New Decatur, Ala., has just received an order for a large number of folding bookcases and "knock-down" tables from Buffalo, N. Y. The concern is enabled to successfully compete with Northern factories from the fact that it has so many advantages of location, but principally because of the abundant supply of the different kinds of wood in this section, especially up the Tennessee river, where an almost exhaustless amount of timber of various kinds can be found. The furniture manufactories of the North will have to come South on account of the scarcity of material which they use in the Northern States, or else pay a heavy freight rate on the material from the South, including the transportation on the waste lumber as well.

### Improving Knoxville's Suburb.

Knoxville, Tenn., is to have another large hotel which will attract attention to the city as a health resort. What is known as "Whittle Springs" has been purchased by a company which includes M. F. Caldwell, J. E. and C. O. Lutz and C. A. Nickerson. The water from these springs has a reputation for its curative properties. The company interested proposes to build a large hotel to be called the "Cassandra" and lay out the grounds around it in a series of parks. Two lines of railway are adjacent to the property, and it is very accessible from the city.

\*This is obviously an error. The profit on the entire investment in sheep, feed, pasture and attention would equal about 51.25 per cent., instead of 105 per cent.



## Northern Settlers in Georgia.

By Will F. Wynne.

It may be interesting to many readers of the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD to know what the citizens who have come from the North and East to make their homes in the South think of their homes here in comparison with their old homes, where the thermometer frequently registered below zero and there was ice for all of five months in the year, to say nothing of the fearful blizzards.

The Northerner now resident here must and does take into consideration the cost of everything, as well as the quantity necessary to supply a family down to the minutest detail, and compare it with his annual bills when he was living in the North and East. In this way the wide-awake Yankee can tell to a cent the difference in the expenses of his family in Georgia and in his former Northern home. The average Northern man is a close calculator, much more so than a Southern man, consequently his figures of comparison are worth something and will have some weight with the people of the North who are desirous of seeking homes in a climate where overcoats are seldom worn and many native children go barefooted the year round, many of them wearing the same clothes through our winters that they wear in the summer. To back up what I say I will give interviews with several Northern and Eastern gentlemen who have made their homes around Fort Valley, Ga., from twelve years down to two, to whom your readers can write for corroboration of the opinions set forth in the following:

Mr. F. W. Gano, who came here three years ago from Benton Harbor, Mich., and embarked in fruit-culture and truck-growing, says: "Why, the costs of living here and in Michigan are not to be compared. Just one item here will show you. See that pile of fire wood out there? Well, I got that up for my first winter's wood in the South, and it has done two winters, with enough remaining to do me this winter. Now, everything else needful for the comfort of a family here is nearly in proportion except their provisions, of which nearly the same amount is required as in the North, but to a man who has land they do not cost him nearly so much, from the fact there is not a month in the year when he cannot have something growing to eat. I raise two crops on the same land every twelve months. Of course, I cannot raise two crops of the same kind of everything that grows here, but of many vegetables, such as peas, beans, roasting ears (sweet corn), Irish and sweet potatoes, turnips, beets, cabbage and the like, you can raise two successful crops per annum. Take it in Michigan now, and you will have to stir yourself to get one good crop. You can also raise poultry every month in the year down here, and there is always a good demand for it, as well as for the eggs.

"Taking everything into consideration, especially the climate, taxes and the amount of wearing apparel you have to buy for your family, I consider a man can live better and more comfortably here on two-fifths less than it costs in Michigan or any other Northern State, and on account of the superior climate I am sure he will live longer."

Mr. L. Shumway arrived here four years ago from South Haven, Mich., without his family and only a few dollars in his pocket. He came South on account of an invalid wife and daughter. He could not bring them along with him on account of scarcity of funds. Soon after reaching here he made arrangements with Messrs. N. Deitzen & Bro., fruit and truck-growers, and in a few months brought his family out here. Fruit was a failure that year, and Mr. Shumway had only a net half-interest in truck and melons, which yielded him \$3000. He says: "Between living here and in

Michigan there is no comparison whatever when it comes to cost, health and genuine comfort. My wife and daughter are in as good health as any one; I am in good health too, and, so far as these essentials, as well as this world's goods, go, we are happy. A man can own his land and live better and with more genuine comfort here, winter and summer, than in any Northern State with which I am familiar, at fully one-third less in actual expenditures and with as much as 50 per cent. less work than in the North, where it is so cold and there are so many months when a farmer's land and stock are idle during the freezing weather. Here we can work and have some money crop growing every month in the year, while our children can go barefooted and play in the sunshine fully seven-eighths of the year, thus saving us the purchase of shoes, clothing and fuel necessary to keep them comfortable in the North. There is no use in advising my Northern friends to come down here and make Georgia their home, nor anyone else as far as that is concerned, for they are coming as soon as the financial stringency slackens and they can get money enough to come. Right here let me say that the people who have always lived in the South—I mean moderate livers—do not know anything about hard times, and that the South is much better off today among the poorest people than are those in any section of the North. Any man with perseverance and energy can come from the North down here and grow independent in a very few years. I would not exchange my Southern home for my old one in Michigan with a good many thousand dollars difference."

Mr. J. T. Molumply says: "My Connecticut home beats this in many respects, from the fact, I presume, that it is more fully developed and is nearer the great markets. You can make more on the land down here and do it cheaper, as well as with less labor, but it takes such a large per cent. of it to get it to market. The railroads get fully two-thirds of what a fruit and truck crop is worth for transporting it to market, which, I am constrained to think, will prove a barrier to this country being more fully developed; yet many fruit and truck-growers pay these exorbitant freight rates and then get rich. Yes, get this country spotted with manufacturing, create a home market for your products or else lessen freights, and I will admit that the South is the greatest country on earth on account of its mild climate, fertile soil, low taxes and the ease with which a person can make a living out of the ground. Don't understand that I am going to return to Connecticut to live, for I am not. I will put up with my willingly adopted home in Georgia, and put all of my energies into fruit culture and nursery stock. I am satisfied with my change, but get a little homesick once and a while."

Mr. J. W. Anthoine arrived here something over twelve years ago from Orange, Mass., and is probably better posted on the South than any Northern man in this section. Mr. Anthoine is a machinist. He came here and worked several years at his trade and then started in business for himself, having now one of the best equipped little manufacturing plants you could find anywhere. "I am satisfied with everything in this section," said he. "I own a little home, and I can live cheaper here than any man in Massachusetts. I raise garden truck in abundance for my family and some to sell. I also raise poultry, make butter to consume and some to sell. I can live fully 50 per cent. cheaper here than at my old home, and am more comfortable all the time. The climate is splendid, and I am sure on an average the Southern farmer is in much better condition at all times than are the farmers of Massachusetts. Having married a Southern lady, I shall end my days in the South."

Mr. J. P. Horton, secretary Georgia Fruit Package Co., says: "I never farmed any in my life, and can't tell about farmers living in the South cheaper than at the North, but am sure a manufacturer who buys all his supplies can live cheaper in the North. I am free to say the climate and many other things to be considered in the South are far more preferable to me than my former home in Indiana. I am satisfied with my home of adoption, but these little cold snaps you have here are the only thing that give me any discomfort at all. I never saw a more hospitable people in my life than the people of the South."

Mr. C. H. Shrigley, an ex-federal soldier drawing a pension secured through Southern influence, came here four years ago from New Hampshire in bad health, having traveled until his purse was empty. He says: "I am sure a man with a few acres of land in Georgia can make a fair living with half the exertions and hardships that a man can in New Hampshire. The climate all the year round is the most sublime in the whole world, southern California not excepted. I say this from my own experience in seeking a climate that would benefit my debilitated condition, caused by gunshot wounds and hardship in the late war. I think the benefits of this climate have given me a new lease of life. There is no use to advise my friends to come here—I mean South—and buy homes. Mark my prediction, they are going to fill up this whole country in less than five years. I get a large number of inquiries, and I invariably give them the unvarnished facts concerning the South."

I interviewed several more, but there is little or no difference in their views. It is the general opinion of them all that a person can live much cheaper here than at the North, and enjoy comforts here that even those in well-to-do circumstances cannot afford in the North.

Being a disinterested person and not having any land to sell, I think I can with impunity correct an error that has gone abroad concerning the area that will grow peaches in Georgia, as I am more to blame for this error than anyone else, having made the claim stronger for this section (Fort Valley) than anywhere else. I now say without fear of successful contradiction that there are numbers of places in Georgia that will grow peaches as well as other fruit to the same perfection as will the lands around here. I mention a few places where all kinds of fruit will grow for the information of people desiring to move from a cold climate to one that is mild yet invigorating, and will say they can buy equally as good lands as those around Fort Valley for about half the price asked for worn-out lands in this section, viz, around Eatonton, Machen, Milledgeville, Tennille, Irwinton, Jeffersonville, Perry, Reynolds, Butler, Talbotton, Woodbury, Greenville, La Grange, West Point, Zebulon, Knoxville and Griffin. All of these places are on the railroad, possessing fair shipping facilities, convenient to ice for refrigeration, many of them more so than Fort Valley, as they have ice factories.

There is plenty of good land in Georgia adapted to fruit and truck culture, as well as the crops usually grown by the average farmer in this State, that can be purchased at a very low price, considering the wealth that an energetic man can dig out of the soil he purchases.

This article is not written to induce immigrants to come in here from the North; I am merely stating the facts for the benefit of those who may desire to change their residence from a cold to a milder climate. As proof of my assertions I refer to any gentlemen whose name is mentioned in this article. Take the lands along the Georgia Southern & Florida Railroad, which runs from Macon, Ga., to Palatka, Fla. This road was built through the

greatest timbered section in the South five years ago. Now to a great extent the timber has been cut off, and the lands, which are among the most productive in the State, can be purchased at a very small price. Major W. L. Glessner, commissioner of immigration for Georgia Southern & Florida Railroad, Macon, Ga., or Harry Burns, passenger agent, same address, both Northern men, the former from Ohio, the latter from New York, will give any information they can. They have been residents of Georgia some ten or fifteen years, and have been the means of inducing more people to come from the North and settle in Georgia than any other two people in the State, and what they say can be relied upon implicitly.

Again, there is any quantity of land in cultivation along the Atlanta & Florida Railroad from this place to Atlanta. Mr. H. M. Cottingham, general passenger agent, Atlanta, Ga., will give all information. There is land in any quantity that can be bought in many places in Georgia at low prices suitable to any kind of crop or fruit. If anyone is benefited by this article I shall certainly feel that I have done my fellowman a good deed.

Fort Valley, Ga.

## Projects of Atlanta Manufacturers.

The Manufacturers' Association of Atlanta, Ga., at present has several projects on hand which will be of general benefit to the city. One is to open a manufacturers' bank, or, as the projector terms, a bank where manufacturers will always find funds when needed. The idea seems to be to organize the bank especially for the manufacturers. A scheme to establish an exhibition store where home manufacturers can keep their products on exhibition is endorsed, and the manufacturers pledge themselves to patronize it. The plan of Mr. C. K. Maddox to have a series of free lectures on financial and industrial topics under the auspices of the association has been adopted, and Mr. Stuart H. Johnson will deliver the first lecture. Besides this, the work of publishing the new catalogue, containing a directory of Atlanta's manufacturing, has received encouragement, and it will be pushed through with dispatch and will be out in a few days.

## Texas School Lands.

The school lands of Texas, says the Galveston News, should now come into better notice in the North. Here are lands that can be bought at prices not exceeding those imposed in the Cherokee strip. Such lands can be had from the Texas school sections on forty years' time at 5 per cent. interest. Until settled they will prove a regulator of the price of private lands. It would seem that with any sort of push Texas should soon gain a large agricultural population in addition to that already here. The contrast is startling between the easy indifference of many to lands which they may get without a contest and at a very cheap price, and their eagerness to get what has been withheld apparently to whet the appetite for its possession, though it be not of superior quality. The Texas school lands are not the refuse of the State, but a vast quantity comprising a liberal share of good soil.

## Port Royal's Coal Docks.

Work on the coal docks to be built at Port Royal, S. C., will soon be commenced, contract having been awarded last week by Colonel Dyer, of Augusta, Ga., for the Port Royal Company. Messrs. E. J. O'Hearn & Bros., of Wilmington, N. C., were the successful bidders and will at once push arrangements for completing their contract. This will be the first of many extensive improvements that have been planned for developing Port Royal, and will involve an expenditure of about \$25,000.



## RAILROAD NEWS.

[A complete record of all new railroad building in the South will be found in the Construction Department, on page 157.]

## Will the Central Be Reorganized?

Savannah dispatches announce that considerable stock of the Southwestern Georgia road has been bought there by persons who are supposed to be interested in an attempt to reorganize the Central system. The idea is to obtain control of and reorganize the Southwestern and Augusta & Savannah roads, and to then place 5 per cent. bonds on the market with which to buy in the Central. It is stated that among others interested are Uriah B. Harold, of Americus, one of the Georgia Central directors, and George D. Wadley, ex-superintendent of the system, whose father was its president for several years.

## Kansas City to the Gulf.

The Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf, which, it is understood, is to form another route between the points named, is in many respects a remarkable corporation. The most novel feature is the fact that the road will have no fixed charges to meet until it has been in operation four years. The road is bonded for \$25,000 a mile, but there is no interest to pay for four years nor any other expenses beyond actual operating expenses. It is purely a Kansas City enterprise, started by Kansas City men for the benefit of Kansas City. Its projectors originally were E. L. Martin, Church J. White, Richard Gentry, Dr. W. S. Woods, W. S. Taylor, A. E. Stilwell and several Eastern men whose interest was solicited by the Kansas City men. The road has been built during a period of most remarkable financial depression, yet its construction has gone on uninterrupted by reductions in salaries, working hours or by changes or retrenchment.

The line was first built to Pittsburg, Kans., and its operation between Kansas City and Pittsburg, a distance of 130 miles, began on June 10 of the present year. The construction of the line from Pittsburg to Joplin, Mo., twenty-five miles, was pushed rapidly, and, by purchasing the Kansas City, Fort Smith & Southern Railway, the Splitlog route, from Joplin to Sulphur Springs, fifty-one miles, the company now has a line 206 miles long ready for business.

However, the line will not stop at Sulphur Springs, but work is now in progress between that city and Siloam Springs, Ark., a distance of twenty-eight miles, and will be finished about November 1, so that by that day the line will be operated 234 miles from Kansas City. From Siloam the road will be extended south, probably to Fort Smith, a distance of seventy-five miles from Siloam, with the final terminus at some city on the Gulf of Mexico.

## Fast Southern Mail Service.

Another move which indicates the progressive spirit of the Richmond & Danville's new management is a special mail service which it has inaugurated between Springfield, Mass., and New Orleans. This practically means greatly improved mail facilities between New England and the South. The Richmond & Danville has made a contract with the government by which special mail trains will be put on the road. By the new arrangement letter and newspaper mail from the North will reach Atlanta at 5 A. M. on the day after it is sent from New York. This is a saving of about four hours in time.

By special arrangements with the Richmond & Danville, the Atlanta & West Point and Louisville & Nashville have secured a schedule that takes up this mail in Atlanta without delay and on to Montgomery and New Orleans, leaving Atlanta at 5:35

o'clock. It will reach Montgomery, Ala., five hours later, Mobile, Ala., about 5:20 P. M. and New Orleans four hours later.

## Chicago-St. Louis Electric Road.

The question of long distance rapid transit by means of electric motors will probably be settled first on the railway now being constructed between Chicago and St. Louis. It is calculated to move passenger trains on this road at the rate of 100 miles per hour, or about forty-five miles per hour faster than the present "flyers" on steam railways.

The equipment contract provides for the furnishing of twenty high-speed cars, each car to be provided with four multiphase current induction motors of 150 horsepower and 500 volts each. They will have gearless attachments with provision for varying the speed. The motors, if properly supplied with current, are capable of propelling a suitably constructed car of 60,000 pounds total weight at 100 miles an hour. This contract amounts to \$500,000. There will be three or four powerhouses at the mouths of coal mines along the line. About one-half of the bonds, the managers say, have already been disposed of, and \$3,000,000 more must be sold to insure the completion of the road. Dr. Adams, one of the directors, will make a journey to Europe within the next thirty day for the purpose of disposing of the bonds still on hand. Twenty-six miles of the road have been graded.

## Washington Railway Schemes.

If all the street railways projected in Washington at present are built the capital city will be an attractive spot for contractors and equipment companies for a long time to come. Within a fortnight bills to incorporate three different companies have been introduced in Congress. They are as follows:

Washington Traction Co., with E. W. Rollins, E. O. McNeil and others as incorporators and \$1,000,000 capital.

Washington Central Railway Co., with M. S. Weller, Theodore McPherson and others as incorporators.

Washington & Benning Street Railway Co., with W. B. Thompson, Horace J. Gray and others as incorporators and \$500 capital.

It seems remarkable that so many companies should want franchises just at this time, but a partial explanation may be found in the fact that the District authorities are trying to have the charter of the Metropolitan Railway Co. revoked on the ground that it has not changed its motive power, but is still using horses and mules in defiance of the District laws. If the company is obliged to discontinue, its route, which is one of the best in the city, could be used by one of the new companies. The Metropolitan Company, however, has asked for time to change a part of its line to a surface road with motor current underground, and its application is now on file with Congress. If the new system is successful the Metropolitan promises to employ it altogether within two years.

The new companies intend using electric power, as does another company which proposes to build a road to the Havemyer syndicate's tract in the suburbs.

## Electric Motors to Displace Locomotives.

The East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia has a franchise to run locomotives over certain streets of Memphis for four years. Three years have expired, and it is stated that the city refuses to renew the franchise, and that the company must resort to some other mode of hauling its cars on the streets referred to. It has decided on electricity, and a representative of the General Electric Co., now in Tennessee, is negotiating

with the company for the construction of a motor which will haul twenty freight cars loaded at a rate of speed equal to that produced by a steam locomotive. It is understood that two such motors will be operated in the city in place of shifting engines.

## Testing a Texas Law.

A test is to be made of what is known as the "anti-ticket-scalping law," recently passed in the Texas legislature. M. Mercer, a ticket seller, has been arrested at Houston on the charge of violating the law by selling railway tickets without the authority of the railway companies issuing such tickets. He was released on bail for further hearing, and if convicted, will carry the matter to a higher court, so it is understood. Mr. Mercer has been in the business a number of years. Both the railway companies and the "scalpers" will abide by the decision of the highest court to which the case is carried.

## Texas Cattle to Chicago.

During the period from February 15 to September 1 the following shipments of Texas cattle were made to Chicago: Illinois Central Railroad, 293 cars; St. Paul, 102 cars; C. B. & Q. Railroad, 1208 cars; Rock Island, 1584 cars; Santa Fe, 2025 cars; Wabash, 4993 cars; Chicago & Alton Railroad, 5778 cars; total, 15,983. At twenty-five head to the car, this makes 400,000 head of Texas cattle. The balance of the year will, it is expected, add fully 200,000 more cattle from Texas.

## A B. &amp; O. Dividend.

It is stated that the Baltimore & Ohio dividend due in October will be paid as usual, in spite of the decrease in railway earnings. The business of the Baltimore & Ohio to and from Chicago has been remarkably large, and it is understood has reached surprising figures.

## Southern Railway Changes.

W. T. Kelley, superintendent of the Arkansas division of the Missouri Pacific, has resigned, and J. E. Rose, lately appointed superintendent of the central division of the Missouri Pacific, has been transferred to succeed Mr. Kelley. W. J. McKee, late superintendent of the Newport News & Mississippi Valley, succeeds Mr. Rose as superintendent of the central division.

S. M. Shattuc appointed passenger agent of the Ohio & Mississippi at St. Louis, Mo.

R. H. Hudson, of Montgomery, Ala., appointed traveling freight and passenger agent of the Western Railway of Alabama.

## Railroad Notes.

THE Sugarland Railway Co., which is building a line fourteen miles long from Arcola, Texas, to Sugarland, Texas, has been incorporated with \$142,000 capital by E. H. Cunningham and others. The principal office is at Sugarland.

THE Rutledge & Julian, a short line extending from Julian, Ala., to Rutledge, in Crenshaw county, has been opened for business. It is a feeder of the Alabama Midland.

LEON HART has been appointed receiver of the Texas, Sabine Valley & Northwestern. This road runs from Longview to Borens, Texas, a distance of about forty-five miles.

THE Southern Passenger Association has decided to stop the sale of unlimited tickets, and has decided to permit only the sale of tickets limited to a reasonable length of time to and from points in its territory. The new rule will go into effect in a few weeks.

PRESIDENT C. O. BREWSTER, of the Wheeling Bridge & Terminal Co., has been appointed receiver for the company on the

application of the Washington Trust Co. of New York, which is trustee of bonds for \$2,000,000. The bridge company owns the bridge over the Ohio river and terminals by which the Wheeling & Lake Erie road enters Wheeling.

THE monthly report of the Northern Central for August shows net earnings of \$162,090.32, against \$218,325.11 for August, 1892, a decrease of about \$56,000. For the eight months of 1893 there is an increase of \$134,000 compared with the same period of 1892.

THE statement of the West Virginia Central & Pittsburg for August shows gross earnings of \$84,025.70, against \$91,267.67 in August, 1892; decrease, \$7,241.97; expenses, \$55,430.97, against \$62,405.42, decrease, \$6,965.46; net earnings, \$28,585.73, against \$28,862.25; decrease, \$276.52.

THE New Orleans & Northeastern has lately put in service the first of six passenger locomotives built by the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

EARNINGS of the Western Maryland for August, 1893, were \$130,617.08, expenses \$75,499.69, leaving net earnings of \$55,117.39, a decrease of \$3,113.51 from the net earnings of August, 1892. This is not due so much to the general business depression as to the fact that the item of repair and construction of track increased during the month.

THE suit brought in the United States Circuit Court at Baltimore, asking for the removal of William H. Bosley as receiver for the Baltimore & Lehigh in Maryland, has been dismissed by Judges Bond and Morris.

## Atlanta Attracts Boston Capital.

Already the way in which the Southern States, especially Georgia and its cities, have withstood the business stagnation has begun to bear fruit. Mr. T. Jefferson Coolidge, a Boston capitalist who made an investment in Atlanta several years ago, has determined to put a much larger amount into the city's real estate, and already work has begun on an office building he intends to erect at a cost of \$100,000. The building will be one of the finest of its kind in the South. His Atlanta representative, Mr. H. M. Atkinson, in an interview gives this reason for Mr. Coolidge's undertaking:

"Somehow he has caught the Atlanta fever. To hear him talk you would think he lived here and he wouldn't think of putting up a cheap building in this city, even if the chance should be against a costly one proving a good investment. But he especially admired the city's conduct during the recent panicky times, and thinks when everything gets straight that the fact that this place has gone through the whole trouble without a serious failure or suspension, while banks and business houses of established reputation and large wealth have been failing in other cities, is going to attract the eyes of the world in such a way as to give us such a splendid, though gradual, prosperity as to almost satisfy Atlanta people even."

"I have been particularly anxious to have him build now, because I believe his doing so will be a great advertisement for us, and that the money he will spend here in building will be of great service to our laboring people. The building will pay him reasonably well at least, if not handsomely, and as a consequence he will invest a great deal more money here. Being a man of great influence in Eastern money circles, his investments here will induce other capitalists to come."

THE steamship El Cid, which was mentioned in the last issue of the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD as making the fastest time ever recorded by a vessel between New York and New Orleans, was built by the Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry-Dock Co., of Newport News, Va.



# FINANCIAL NEWS.

## The Financial Situation.

The country at present resembles a fever patient who, while convalescing from a long spell of illness, has suffered a relapse owing to the nurse's inattention. It is needless to state that the nurse is the United States Senate, which, by delaying the inevitable, has caused a check in the revival of industries, a weakening in confidence and a decline in the stock market. True, this relapse will doubtless be only temporary, but there is no reason for it whatever. To outsiders who have no interest in this country the attitude of the so-called "silver Senators" in hampering legislative proceedings must seem ridiculous. It would to Americans as well be business in its usual healthy condition.

As yet the proceedings at Washington have affected only some of the larger cities like New York and Chicago. In the South it can truly be said that up to the time of writing there has been no perceptible change in the reaction for the better, and it is possible that this reaction has already assumed such proportions that it will reflect upon the money centres and overcome the adverse influence which is now so noticeable.

Banks continue to increase their reserves throughout the South. Most of the larger ones which have suspended within the past six months have resumed. Railway earnings are not increasing noticeably, but it is not expected that they will until the cotton movement assumes its usual proportions and the regular freight business is obtained from the industrial plants just starting up. The Louisville & Nashville is replacing the employees who struck with new men, and the next fortnight will probably see the labor troubles on this road settled. Chicago travel will increase the figures in the reports of this and other Southern roads for September and October. The only local business trouble in the South at present is that at Brunswick, Ga., caused by the yellow fever, which has been confined to the immediate vicinity of the city. From the manner in which the disease is being successfully treated, Brunswick will be free from it long before the winter travel from the North sets in. Bank suspensions appear to have ceased, the demand for good Southern securities has been excellent and a noticeable feature of the week has been the favor with which the Virginia refunding bonds have been regarded by investors. The detailed statement of the condition of banks which have closed their doors since January 1, given elsewhere, will be noted with pleasure by those interested in the South's progress.

## The Tax on Temporary Circulation.

In view of the extensive issue of "scrip," certificates and other money substitutes in various parts of the country, including the South, the question as to how much of it would be affected by the 10 per cent. tax imposed by the government on notes of a State bank and other corporations has been raised.

The MANUFACTURERS' RECORD wrote to the commissioner of internal revenue at Washington to obtain an opinion from the best authority, and has received the following reply:

THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE,  
Office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 23.

Editor Manufacturers' Record:

Your letter of the 18th inst. has been received, in which you ask: "Are certificates or 'promises to pay,' which are guaranteed by the several banks of a community in which there is no clearing-house, liable to taxation?" "Are certificates, 'scrip' or bonds issued in denominations of from \$1.00 to \$20.00 and guaranteed by a town or city, liable to the tax?"

These obligations, as well as other notes of any person, firm, association (except a national bank association), and of any corporation, State bank or State banking association, are the subjects of

taxation under section 19, act of February 8, 1875, if they are redeemable in money, and are in law negotiable so as to carry title in their circulation from hand to hand, and if they have gone into general circulation in lieu of the money or currency of the United States.

In such a case, the tax of 10 per cent. is required to be paid on the amount of these notes so used for circulation.

You further inquire: "How do you distinguish a clearing-house from a mere association of banks in exempting clearing-house certificates from taxation?"

There is no exemption of clearing-house certificates. They are on the same footing with other negotiable notes, redeemable in money, that are "used for circulation" within the meaning of the statute. When they are in general circulation in a community, and are received and passed from hand to hand in payment of goods or in payment of debts, the tax of 10 per centum is required to be paid by the clearing-house association on the amount so used for circulation. When, however, they do not go into general circulation in the community, but are used merely to settle balances between the members of the clearing-house association, it is held that the tax of 10 per centum is not due thereon.

Respectfully yours,

G. W. WILSON, Acting Commissioner.

It will be noted at once that the department's interpretation of the law is very sweeping. Not only does it include issues of State bank notes, but of all money substitutes and even clearing-house certificates used for purchase of goods or in payment of debts. It renders all issues made by individuals, firms or cities for this purpose liable to the tax, and if carried out its effect will be far-reaching. In its number of September 15 the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD noted the order issued by the internal revenue department to its agents to report all issues of certificates in order that they might be examined with a view to assessment. At that time it was stated that government officials had decided clearing-house certificates were not liable to the tax. It appears from the above opinion, however, that this only applies to clearing-house paper used simply to settle balances between members of the house.

The matter is one of vital importance just at this time, as a tax of 10 per cent. on the amount of certificates now in use might paralyze business in the localities where they are used if an attempt is made to collect the tax.

## New Financial Institutions.

Selden R. Williams and W. A. Wray are among the capitalists who have chartered the Bank of Nashville, of Nashville, Tenn., which is to be a State institution with \$100,000 capital. The gentlemen named are to be president and vice-president, respectively. It is stated that the bank contains a large investment of Northern capital.

A new bank is to be started in Statesboro, Ga., with \$25,000 capital.

The Manufacturers' Association of Atlanta, Ga., is interested in the formation of a new bank which will be called the Manufacturers' Bank. Mr. C. K. Maddox and others are in charge of the project.

Another State bank may be organized in Columbia, Tenn., by January 1. W. S. Pettis, of Clarksdale, Miss., offers to subscribe for \$25,000 capital if the citizens of Columbia will take as much more. Subscriptions are now being taken.

E. Nelson Fell has started a private bank at Kissimmee, Osceola county, Fla. James W. Bell has opened a private banking-house at Abingdon, Va.

The firm of Folk, Son & Co., bankers, has begun business at Smithfield, Va.

The banking firm of Reynolds & Co. has begun business at Orlando, Fla., with \$25,000 capital. W. H. Reynolds is president; B. H. Kuhl, cashier, and E. K. Smith, assistant cashier.

The American Guarantee Savings Investment Co. has been incorporated at Fort Valley, Ga., with \$100,000 capital. The officers are Capt. W. M. Stripling, president; F. C. Houser, vice-president; F. S. Murray, secretary and treasurer, and J. W. Mitchell, assistant manager.

## OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

### What Various Authorities Think of the Business Situation.

*American Banker:* "We notice that although in most instances the 60-day notice required by many of the savings banks has expired, it is not followed by the withdrawal of deposits. If fear of the Sherman law had anything to do with the original intention to withdraw, it no longer exercises that baleful influence. It is rather the complete cessation of startling bank failures which has won back the sense of security, without which the banking system could not survive."

*Hambleton & Co.:* "Regarding the stock market, it would appear unreasonable to look for further improvement at present. The market has had a good rally from bottom prices, and we rather anticipate a dull and drooping market. This will not, however, apply to bonds. As prices of investment securities are low, under an easy money market, there should be a good demand for good bonds and improved prices."

*A. R. Chisolm & Co. (New York):* "Generally speaking, the South appears to show more improvement and activity than any other part of the country. The financial situation is still unsettled at one or two centres, as Nashville, but increased prices for cotton have stimulated a freer movement and considerable improvement is due to more favorable prospects. The stocks of merchandise in New Orleans and tributary territory are remarkably small, and collections are sensibly improved at many points."

*Financial Chronicle:* "Of course the apparent deadlock in the Senate over the silver repeal bill has arrested the improvement in the situation which has been so marked a feature since the House passed that measure. Manufacturing, mercantile and other business interests, besides commercial movements, the money market and foreign exchange rates, have all more or less given evidence of stagnation or an actual adverse movement."

## New Bond and Stock Issues.

The corporation of Camilla, Mitchell county, Ga., has decided to issue bonds to build a schoolhouse. The county has about 10,000 population and a funded debt of but \$9000 on an assessed valuation of about \$1,900,000.

The city of El Paso, Texas, has voted in favor of issuing \$175,000 in bonds for constructing a system of water works. The present population of the city is about 12,000 and the funded debt is \$95,000 on an assessed valuation of \$5,500,000.

The city council of Richmond, Va., has authorized the issue of \$100,000 4 per cent. bonds to be used to complete the city hall. The population of the city is nearly 90,000 and its present debt, including the bonds just authorized and a recent issue of \$400,000 in 6s, is about \$7,050,000 on an assessed valuation of about \$60,000,000.

An election has been ordered in Jacksonville, Fla., for October 17 to decide the question of issuing \$200,000 in bonds for the outstanding city debt for sanitary improvements, \$225,000 in bonds for improving the water-works system, \$175,000 in bonds for street and park improvements, \$100,000 for public buildings, \$75,000 for an electric-light plant, \$25,000 for building street bulkheads, \$25,000 for fire department uses and \$175,000 for sewers and drainage. The total issue proposed is \$1,000,000.

The Exchange Bank of Wheeling, W. Va., when it resumed business increased its capital \$100,000.

The city council of Anniston, Ala. has voted in favor of issuing \$45,000 in bonds, of which \$30,000 will be used to pay a floating debt, \$5,000 will be used to buy a

site for a cemetery and \$10,000 will be used for school purposes.

The corporation of Bowie, Texas, has decided to issue bonds to the amount of \$9000 to construct a water-works system.

The Chesapeake & Ohio has listed \$65,000 worth of 5 per cent. consols on the New York Stock Exchange, issued in place of the same amount of 6 per cents.

## Failures and Suspensions.

F. A. Lazenby & Co., dealers in printers' material at Baltimore, Md., have made a deed of trust to M. E. Skinner. Liabilities are estimated at \$15,000 and assets at \$10,000.

It is reported that Lewine Bros., dry goods merchants at Waco, Texas, have failed with liabilities of \$75,000 and assets of \$200,000.

Sanford B. Ladd, Frank Hagerman and H. E. Mooney have been appointed receivers in Missouri for the Missouri branch of the Lombard Investment Co. The company has transacted a mortgage business which has aggregated \$9,000,000. It is claimed that its assets will amply protect creditors.

## Dividends.

The Macon Brewing Co., of Macon, Ga., has declared a dividend of 8 per cent. on the business of the last six months.

The Alabama Trust & Savings Co. of Birmingham has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. on its capital stock of \$100,000 and added \$1000 to its surplus, which amounts to \$6000.

The Bank of Leesburg, Fla., has declared a dividend of 10 per cent. to creditors. It is reported that the assets are ample to pay all creditors in full.

## Southern Bank Changes.

Samuel Danks elected cashier of the Newport (Ky.) National Bank.

John L. Hall elected president, and George Van Riper, vice-president, of the Aurora (Mo.) State Bank.

R. Turnbull elected president, and P. I. Bostick, vice-president, of the Bank of Lawrenceville, Va.

Jacob Triebler elected president, Aaron Meyers, vice-president, and S. S. Faulkner, cashier, of the First National Bank of Helena, Ark.

## Financial Notes.

THE Bank of Buford, Ga., has decided to issue certificates to the amount of \$10,000 for use as temporary currency during the cotton movement.

THE Valdosta (Ga.) Saving & Investment Co. has decided to reduce the amount of its capital from \$100,000 to \$50,000.

CITIZENS of Bogard, Mo., are desirous of having a bank established there. Bogard has 300 population, with two hotels, about ten stores, and is on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, near Carrollton, Mo.

THE tax rate of Chatham county, Ga., which includes the city of Savannah, will be \$10.91 per \$1000 this year, nineteen cents less than for 1892. This does not embrace the municipal assessment.

DEPOSITS have been received in such amounts by the Bank of Port Gibson, Miss., that it has decided to pay all checks presented, and has discontinued the \$20 limit adopted some weeks ago on account of the scarcity of money.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK., has derived much benefit from the expenditure of money by the government at that place. Lieut. Robert Stevens, in charge of the government reservation, in his annual report states that \$45,000 has been spent in improvements. The demand for real estate on the reservation has been active, and \$75,000 has been received from sales of lots.



## Manufacturers' Record.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY THE  
Manufacturers' Record Publishing Co.  
MANUFACTURERS' RECORD BUILDING,  
Lexington and North Streets,  
BALTIMORE.

EDWARD H. SANBORN, Editor.  
CLARENCE P. DAY, Business Manager.

NEW ENGLAND OFFICE—503 Exchange  
Building, Boston.  
S. I. CARPENTER, Manager.

NEW YORK OFFICE—39 and 41 Cortlandt St.  
Room 90.  
H. W. NEWTON, Manager.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE—504 Walnut St.  
J. VIENNOT, Manager.

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BALTIMORE, SEPTEMBER 29, 1893.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends and patrons in the West that our Chicago office has been placed in charge of Mr. Leslie W. Collins, formerly with the *Electrical Engineer* in New York, and later representing that paper in the Chicago field. Mr. Collins is a man of large experience and extended acquaintance, and his numerous friends will learn with pleasure of his connection with the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD in the Western territory. Our Western office will remain as at present, No. 535 The Rookery.

SCARCITY and consequent higher prices for hog products sent the price of cottonseed and cottonseed oil to more than double the normal figure last season. A short crop of cotton and storm damage to seed bid fair to cause a smart advance in cottonseed and its products by the time this season is fairly under way.

MACON, GA., is in the race with the other progressive Georgia cities, and is now formulating plans for the establishment of a bureau of advertising, designed for the purpose of making the advantages of the city known as widely as possible and attracting capital. This is an indication of a progressive spirit that betokens much good for the city of Macon, and we hope to see the plan carried into active operation at an early date.

MR. A. D. HOPKINS, of the University of West Virginia and the West Virginia agricultural experiment station, whose investigations of the ravages of the beetles in West Virginia timber lands are well known to our readers, has some sound ideas regarding profitable sheep husbandry in West Virginia, gained by many years of practical experience in farming and sheep-raising. Some of his views and suggestions on this subject form the subject of a very interesting article, which we publish elsewhere in this issue, and which we regard as worthy the careful consideration of our readers. Briefly stated, Mr. Hopkins believes that sheep are the most profitable farm product that can be raised in West Virginia, that they are of more value for mutton than for wool, and that West Virginia farmers who wish to raise

sheep have no need to bother themselves about the tariff on wool, the existence or absence of which will not affect the price of mutton.

An important movement of Western settlers into the more comfortable and genial surroundings of the Eastern Shore of Maryland has been inaugurated during the past week by the arrival of sixteen German families from Butler county, Kans. These families will settle in Dorchester county, on the Nanticoke river, making their homes upon a large estate that has been subdivided for the purpose. These settlers originally came from southern Russia, and have been in Kansas long enough to learn to their satisfaction that it is not the country for them. Another party of about twenty families from Kansas will follow them to Maryland in a few weeks, and about a hundred families are reported to be coming shortly direct from Germany to make their homes in Maryland. There is a great amount of good land in Maryland that is admirably adapted for the purposes of small farmer immigrants, and it can be purchased at moderate cost. Its fertility and nearness to the great markets for farm products render this territory peculiarly desirable for settlers.

THOSE who are watching the progress of the Southern immigration movement from a practical point of view will be much interested in the article in our issue of this week by Mr. Will F. Wynne, of Fort Valley, Ga., giving interviews with a number of Northern men who have made their homes in that section. Fort Valley is the centre of the great peach-growing industry that has developed in Georgia during the past few years, and the active participants in that industry are chiefly people from the North and West. Without exception these settlers speak in terms of the highest praise of their adopted homes in the South, and their testimony shows the specific advantages that they enjoy in Georgia as compared with their former homes in the North and West. The development of the fruit-growing industry in Georgia is one of the most striking instances of what can be done in the South by energetic, intelligent Northerners of moderate capital. This is, perhaps, a more distinctively Northern enterprise than any other of the Southern industries, and it will serve as a pointer to inquirers who are seeking for opportunities to employ their means and labor to good advantage in the South.

THE list of United States Senators who have given their endorsement to the Southern direct trade movement is a striking evidence of the extent to which the importance of this agitation is appreciated by people in all sections of the country. The persistent work in behalf of this cause by Colonel Avery and Colonel Stovall has already borne fruit, and it appears that hardly the beginning of the results has yet been seen. The most earnest advocates of an increased foreign trade from and to our Southern ports are the people of the West. They are gradually recognizing that the Southern ports offer a more advantageous outlet for their products than is to be found on the eastern seaboard, and with them to realize means

to act. They are sure to extend their support to the foreign shipping trade of the South, and even now they are building up an enormous grain trade at the port of New Orleans. The new Chesapeake & Ohio steamship line at Newport News will be fed largely by Western shippers and receivers, and the traffic of the Johnston steamers at Port Royal, S. C., will be furnished very largely by the West. Our consular representatives at foreign ports can render invaluable aid in developing the foreign commerce of the South, and that without injury to any other section. So far as may be consistent with their official positions, it is to be hoped that their services will be given to the furtherance of the cause of direct foreign trade with the South.

### Foreign Capital for the South.

One of the significant signs of the times is the increasing interest manifested in the South by foreign investors. Elsewhere in this issue we mention the organization of a Scotch company for the purpose of investing in Arkansas timber lands and manufacturing the timber thereon. This company is of small proportions, being capitalized at only about \$37,000, but its first ventures will be largely in the nature of an experiment, the results of which will determine the advisability of much larger investments in the same direction. Two representatives of the Rothschild interests will visit this country next month, and a feature of their visit will be a trip through the South with a view to ascertaining the opportunities for investing large amounts of money in Southern railroad and other properties. Another news item of great significance is the announcement that a number of German capitalists will visit New Orleans early next month to make preliminary arrangements for the establishment of a line of German steamships, carrying Western cereals to foreign markets via New Orleans. The low rates of interest earned at home by foreign capital impel the capitalists of those countries to look abroad for more remunerative investments, and the opportunities offered in the South, which have in times past proved so profitable to foreign investors, are again attracting the attention of British and German capitalists.

### The South Still Is Solid.

TWO features of the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD this week convey striking lessons about the South. Our customary quarterly review of new Southern enterprises, which we publish this week, shows that the industrial development of the South has not been halted by the business depression and financial stringency of the past three months, but over 500 new enterprises of an industrial nature have either been organized or started during this period. We have no means of ascertaining with any degree of accuracy the amount of capital that has been invested in these new concerns, but even the most conservative estimate would place the aggregate at several millions of dollars, as the capitalization of these new companies ranges from a few thousands to several millions each. Capitalization has but little significance as regards actual expenditures, but our intimate knowledge of what has been done in the South during the past

summer justifies the belief that many millions of cash capital has been invested in distinctively new Southern enterprises during the three months of panic that startled the entire country by its severity.

That there has been a shrinkage of about 20 per cent. in the number of new Southern industrial enterprises recorded during the past three months signifies little. Had there been stagnation and paralysis in that section because of the vanishment of cash and credit it would have created little surprise, except to those who know the South and its conditions as we know them. The wonder in the minds of all must be not that there has been so much shrinkage, but so little. We think we are not overstating the case when we say that 99 per cent. of the people in the North and West have been watching expectantly for a collapse of the South during the panic, but we are glad to say that they have been gloriously disappointed. The South has no thought of a collapse, but has gone about its business with the evident expectation of continuing in business at the old stand for an indefinite period. To be sure, we have felt the hard times in the South, but less in proportion than anywhere else, because, under normal conditions, the South does business with less cash than any other section of the country. Past experience has fitted the South for just such emergencies as this that has just passed, and when they come they find the South knows just how to meet them without fear of disaster.

But the lesson we started to draw from the industrial progress of the past quarter is this—the opportunities for profitable investment in the South are so numerous and so attractive that money is always available for legitimate Southern enterprises, no matter how bad times may be or how tight money may be. What further evidence of this need we cite than the fact that 500 new industrial enterprises have been able to interest the capital necessary for their inauguration during a period of business prostration and panic? We question if any such a showing of substantial progress can be made for the same period by any other section of the country. And if this much be accomplished in the South during extreme depression, how much more ought that section to grow and thrive during ordinary business prosperity?

We have already presented exhaustive statistics of the behavior of Southern banking institutions during the panic, and this week we present a complete and very carefully compiled statement showing the present condition of every financial concern in the South that has suspended since January 1, 1893. Every business man knows by this time that the banking-houses of the South have suffered less from the panic than those of other sections of the country. There have been fewer and less disastrous failures, and it is with great pleasure that we invite attention to the information presented elsewhere in this issue, showing that fully 75 per cent. of the capital involved in the suspensions of Southern banks since the beginning of this year is included in the banks that have already resumed business or are about to reopen their doors. This is a record of which the South may well be proud, and one which the business men of the entire nation may contemplate with pleasure and satisfaction.



# CORRESPONDENCE

## The Mississippi River Still Rules.

MEMPHIS, TENN., September 23.

Editor Manufacturers' Record:

My attention has been called to an editorial in the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD on September 15, headed "Commerce on the Mississippi River," and I am glad to note your true conception of its value, despite the statistics furnished by my friend, Mr. Walker Kennedy, of this city. His article in the *Engineering Magazine* has not been seen by me, so that I cannot speak advisedly or intelligently concerning it. I have no information as to his conclusions—whether or not the river has a bright or gloomy future in its relations with commerce. Whatever the opinion, as based upon the decline in the building of boats, it is still a fact that the Mississippi holds a commanding position throughout the vast territory through which its flows.

If the amount of business which has been done in steamboating has decreased on account of the rapid encroachments of railroads in its province, it is none the less a strong factor for the continuance of cheap transportation. The mere fact of a less tonnage in craft does not even tend to contract its power and its influence for the public weal. It is a constant menace to high tariffs; its use is as free as the water in its channel; its capacity is unlimited; whether it is a competitor or not in the amount of business done, the railroads never fail to recognize it in making their rates; it lessens the freight rate to Boston as well as to Cincinnati; it exercises a providential care over the points on its own banks and those of its many tributaries just as well as if its channel was plowed by a never-ending fleet of steamers.

I speak from a knowledge of the facts when I say that the greatest commercial possession Memphis has today is the Mississippi river. It acts as the keystone of the arch whose one side represents the unlimited resources of the city and surrounding country and the other its transportation facilities. Both of these are requisite to a successful industrial and commercial centre.

The former grandeur of the Mississippi-river craft has departed; the "high rollers" have laid aside their poker chips; pleasure has given place to business, and if the lordly stream was great in the days of Mark Twain, it is greater today in the benefits it dispenses to the people of its entire valley.

THOMAS G. BOGGS,

Secretary Young Men's Business League.

## Texas Sugar Notes.

STAFFORD,

FORT BEND COUNTY, TEXAS, Sept. 23.)

Editor Manufacturers' Record:

D. J. De Walt, Stafford, Fort Bend county, has his fine sugar-house nearly completed; will start making sirup de batterie October 15. Next year he may add vacuum pan, centrifugals, and double capacity.

T. W. House, Duke, Fort Bend county, has added boilers to his Arcola sugar-house. Next year he will need double mill, engine and double effect.

Wm. Masterson, Sandy Point, Brazoria county, has refitted two ginhouses at a cost of \$7500. He is adding Coleman's automatic clarifier to his sugar-house. Next year he will need an additional evaporating apparatus. Wm. O. Coleman, M. E., is supervising the erection.

Marion Huntington, Brazoria, Brazoria county, is adding to sugar-house. Will need evaporating plant next year.

J. L. Dumas, Columbia, Brazoria county, is adding steam train to his sugar-house; will need vacuum plant in 1894.

Retrieve plantation, Richard Westall, manager, Oyster creek, Brazoria county, has added a three-roller mill, making six

rollers. At present he is using open kettles. Will need vacuum pan, double effect, centrifugals and sugar wagons next year. He has a new bagasse burner.

Cunningham & Miller, Sugarland, Fort Bend county, are nearly through the grading and rapidly pushing their private branch railroad from their refinery to Arcola Junction, where connection is made with Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad, International & Great Northern Railroad and Velasco Terminal, reaching all Texas points. They import sugar in summer for refinery, buy cane for grinding in the fall. Artesian wells are needed on the line.

Cane crops are all good. Much interest is felt in sugar culture. Cotton is short one-third. Corn is good. Stock on range only fair.

JNO. E. CALDWELL.

## Macon's Board of Trade.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trade of Macon, Ga., resulted in the re-election of Col. Robert Park as president; George C. Price, first vice-president; Edgar S. Wilson, second vice-president; and the following directors: S. R. Jaques, R. M. Rogers, George T. Harris, Lee S. Worsham, Morris Happ and George W. Duncan. Colonel Park in his report congratulated the board on the excellent financial condition of the city despite the general condition of the business world, and dwelt upon the growth of the city during the year. An interesting feature of the meeting was the report of the committee on river transportation, of which the following is an abstract:

"We have the honor to report that the river has been thoroughly cleaned out of all obstructions save a few rocks this side of Hawkinsville which the government boat is at present blasting, and every bridge between Macon and the coast has been altered so that steamers can now pass at will. It remains for the Macon merchants to inaugurate a line of boats from here to the sea and take advantage of the opportunity placed directly at the door of our city. If we could but interest our merchants in this move and have all to come together with a determination to act, we could in a few months show such results as would convince everyone of the feasibility of the plan proposed."

Another matter warmly advocated by the Board of Trade is the establishment of a bureau of information, by which Macon's advantages will be properly advertised in the North and West.

## A New Steamship Line for Galveston.

An enterprise that means much for Galveston, for Texas and the Northwest is the establishment of a regular steamship line between Galveston and the West Indies. The steel steamship Gyller, Captain Rasmusson, is the first of a fleet to engage in the Galveston-West India trade. The line will be known as the Texas Star Mills Steamship Line. This company has been heretofore chartering sailers, but they being considered too slow, the Gyller has been secured, to be followed by another of greater capacity. A feature of the trade will be that through bills of lading will be made between Kansas and the various points in the West Indies at which these steamers will call, as soon as arrangements with the railroads are completed.

## Raise Food Crops at Home.

The Augusta, (Ga.) *Chronicle* comments on the cotton crop as follows:

"The cotton crop of last year is reported at 6,450,000 bales. That is about the right size. Let the farmers of the South hold it down to those figures for a year or so more and continue to make their food crops at home, and they will sell their cotton at ten cents a pound and be the most independent people on the globe."

## Southern Real Estate Matters.

VALDOSTA, GA., is a growing town, as is evidenced by the excellent showing made in her return of property for taxation this year. Figures as given by the tax receiver, Mr. Marcy Ashley, show that the total amount of property returned is \$1,908,905.62, which is an increase of \$67,921.62 over last year. This is certainly an exceedingly good showing, especially when business conditions for the past year are considered.

THE Bird's-Eye Jellico Coal Co. has started a new town in Kentucky. It is termed Halsey, and bids fair to become one of the most active and flourishing of the numerous industrial centres that mark the development of the State. Halsey is located in Whitley county, near the extensive coal beds of the Bird's-Eye Company, which has just made a contract for the construction of 125 houses within the village limits, as well as a large building to be used for stores and offices. Work has already begun on the houses.

MANY people from Kansas have purchased farms in the vicinity of Velasco, Texas, recently, purposing to move there this fall and winter. The creation of a deep-water port at Velasco and the great fertility of lands in the immediate vicinity of the city make great attractions for farmers. About 150,000 acres of land within a radius of twenty-five miles of Velasco have been sold to actual settlers within the past twelve months, and the records of deeds show real-estate transfers of from \$10,000 to \$50,000 per week. Last year was the first shipping season of Velasco, and twenty-two steamships were loaded at that port with the export products of the surrounding country. This year will show an increase of nearly or quite 200 per cent. in this line of business, because of the depth of water and the consequent reduction in the cost of shipping from that port.

THE real estate situation in Knoxville, Tenn., is thus stated by the *Tribune* of that city: "One of the best signs of returning good times is to be found in the inquiries for real estate, which are now growing more common each succeeding day. While but few purchases of city property are being made, yet the calls are sufficiently large to indicate a healthy trade in the near future. Real estate men do not anticipate any booms, for that misguided kind of business is deadlier than the oldest marriage association. A brisk trade with healthy margins is all that is asked for and all that is desired. The inquiries so far represent many thousands of dollars, and the prospect for sales grows brighter with each day. It is confidently believed the hard times have taught many people that the proper way to avoid the worst part of such evils is to possess one's own home. Hence many will buy and build that had never seriously considered such a thing before. The manner in which Knoxville has stood the financial panic is the best proof that Knoxville dirt 'will do to tie to.'"

COLONEL ROBINSON, of the well-known New Orleans real estate firm of Robinson & Underwood, says that the rental market in that city is unusually active this fall. Talking to a *Picayune* reporter he said that he felt confident that there would be a very pronounced demand for realty, as all the conditions were favorable. The excellent management of local financial institutions is highly creditable to the solidity of values and the absolute confidence the people have in the banks. There have been no failures or shutdowns, the crops are magnificent, and this section has escaped diseases of all kind. These factors, coupled with the many natural advantages that New

Orleans possesses, must surely have its influence among the capitalists elsewhere who are in search of profitable investments. Regarding the attitude of outside investors towards New Orleans, Col. Robinson said: "Our firm has been in constant correspondence for some time with several large syndicates, who want to come south and invest. It is needless to say that we are bending every energy to induce their presence here, and we are very much encouraged with the reports we have received so far."

## Senators Endorse Southern Direct Trade.

The movement started some seventeen months ago in Georgia for Southern direct trade with foreign countries has been productive of substantial results, and is steadily developing into greater ones. Exporting lines have been successfully operated at Savannah, Brunswick and Pensacola. Steamships of increased size have been put on at New Orleans, and there has been a marked enlargement of foreign trade at Galveston, Mobile, Jacksonville, Fernandina, Charleston and Wilmington. But the most signal achievements of the project have been the construction of seven steamers for Newport News, Va., and the contract of Johnston Bros., of England, for a regular line to Port Royal, S. C., the initial ship of which, the "Rochmore," arrived Monday, September 25.

A vast amount of work has been done by the conductors of this movement to secure the proper support for these lines. Low rates of freight have been sought, plans to build up import business have been devised, the great Western grain, flour and wheat exporters have been induced to pledge shipments, the Southern and Western railroad presidents have promised and given full co-operation, while every practicable government influence has been invoked to give success to this important effort to strengthen American commerce.

In doing the necessary work of preparation to make Southern direct trade profitable and permanent, Col. I. W. Avery, of Georgia, has been in Washington and conferred with all of the Southern and Western Senators, besides many of the Northern Senators, and has found a deep and universal interest in the attempt and an ardent desire to aid it. He obtained the following petition to President Cleveland, asking the use, as far as right and practicable, of the foreign service of the government to thus extend the nation's commerce. In this valuable work of securing such powerful co-operation Senator Gordon, of Georgia, has been an effective and public-spirited factor:

To the President:

Sir—The movement for Southern direct trade with foreign countries, conducted by Col. I. W. Avery and T. P. Stovall, of Georgia, which has had signal success, meets our full approval. Building up Southern trade, immigration and manufactures, and giving the West a competitive exporting and importing route, it will swell national commerce. We urge that our foreign and diplomatic and consular service be enjoined to co-operate with this movement as far as proper.

Jno. W. Daniel, Va.	John B. Gordon, Ga.
J. R. McPherson, N. J.	A. P. Gorman, Md.
Jas. L. Pugh, Ala.	E. C. Walthall, Miss.
S. M. Cullom, Ill.	Jno. T. Morgan, Ala.
W. B. Allison, Iowa.	Wm. B. Bate, Tenn.
C. J. Faulkner, W. Va.	Jas. K. Jones, Ark.
S. Pasco, Fla.	David Turpie, Ind.
J. L. M. Irby, S. C.	W. O. Pepper, Kan.
F. M. Cockrell, Mo.	W. N. Roach, N. D.
H. M. Teller, Col.	M. C. Butler, S. C.
D. Caffery, La.	Z. B. Vance, N. C.
W. D. Washburn, Minn.	Wm. D. Allen.
J. E. George, Miss.	Jno. Martin, Kan.
Geo. Gray, Del.	G. G. Vest, Mo.
Geo. L. Shoup, Idaho.	H. C. Hansborough, N. D.
Wm. Lindsay, Ky.	T. C. Powers, Mont.
John Sherman, Ohio.	J. N. Camden, W. Va.
F. B. Stockbridge, Mich.	Stephen M. White, Cal.
Isham G. Harris, Tenn.	James H. Kyle, S. D.
J. M. Dolph, Ore.	R. Q. Mills, Texas.
M. W. Ransom, N. C.	Joe S. Blackburn, Ky.



## PHOSPHATES.

### Geography and Topography of Florida Phosphate Belt.

Three years ago the United States Senate requested the commissioner of labor to examine and report the extent of the phosphate industry in the United States, the number of laborers employed and the opportunities for the employment of labor in the future development of the phosphate deposits. The results of this investigation, conducted under the direction of Hon. Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor, are embodied in a report which has just been published. Several months ago we gave a brief summary of the more essential points embraced in this report, and the publication of the complete report now enables us to discuss it more fully. When this investigation was authorized the phosphate industry of Florida was in the chaotic condition incident to its early days, and, of course, any figures obtained under such conditions could hardly be regarded as having any value. On this account the investigation has been delayed, and the figures obtained cover the period 1890-92.

The descriptive matter of this report is made up very largely of reports and articles by various writers which have already been published in various forms. The writings of Dr. Wyatt, Dr. N. A. Pratt, Professor Holmes, Professor Cox, Dr. Jay Shrader, Major Willis and others are drawn upon very freely, but the bringing together of a large amount of scattered material in this manner gives the report a value that is not gaged by its originality. Capt. J. F. Tucker, who gathered most of the material, gives some clear statements of the general features of the deposits and the mining industry. The report is well put together, and is of much value for purposes of reference. The special statistics relating to cost of production are, perhaps, least valuable, because of rapidly changing conditions which destroy their value. In fact, we doubt if figures gathered on the same basis at the present time would give a showing of any similarity, and a year hence results would doubtless be different again. The wide variations in the character of the deposits and in the extent and methods of operations render any general conclusions about costs of mining practically valueless and impractical. Leaving this point for the moment, however, there is much interesting information in the report that is worthy of reproduction here.

The geography and topography of the Florida phosphate belt are treated as follows:

The phosphate belt of Florida, as applied to the workable deposits having an economic and commercial value, commences at the head of the Wacissa river, in Jefferson county, about four miles south and eighteen miles east of Tallahassee; thence it extends southeast to the Aucilla river, near a point where the three counties of Jefferson, Madison and Taylor join, where deposits of considerable extent and fine quality are found; thence through Taylor county, with a trace of straggling deposit here and there, by a southeast course to the Steinhatchee river in Lafayette county, where large and valuable deposits have been located. Directly north of the Steinhatchee phosphate region, and chiefly on the east bank of the Suwannee river, and around the little village of Luraville, large bodies of high-grade composite phosphate rock have been located. Thence the belt extends southeast again for a distance of about twenty-five miles, with very little evidence of phosphate on the way, and Ichetucknee Springs, in Columbia county, is reached, around which are some rich deposits. Leaving the springs and traveling south, indications are seen here and there. Passing near the town of Fort

White and the rich deposits in its immediate vicinity, crossing the Santa Fe river and traversing this hard-rock territory for a distance of twenty-four miles, High Springs, in Alachua county, is reached; thence due south are deposits scattered all about for about twenty-four miles to the Albion region of Levy county, to the westward of the tracts just described. Straggling along a distance of about twenty miles in the western part of Alachua and Levy counties, from north to south, is the Trenton region, where fine composite phosphate lands, rich and easily worked, have been located.

Returning to Albion and traveling south and east through Levy county fifteen miles to Stafford's Pond, thence through Marion county, taking in on the way a number of rich mines in the Early Bird region, we reach the Dunnellon mines, where the discovery of hard-rock phosphate was originally made, where the first mine was opened and where is now the largest hard-rock company in the State. Crossing the Withlacoochee river the belt extends a little east of south through the rich and favored mineral counties of Citrus and Hernando, broadening out and reaching so far to the east as to take in the western border of Sumter county, again veering to the west; thence to a point four miles south of Dade City, in Pasco county, where the southern limit of the hard-rock belt is reached. Its total length, from Ichetucknee Springs to the point named, is about 160 miles, through a broken but continuous chain of phosphate deposits, its general trend being north-northwest to south-southeast, with an average width of twelve to fifteen miles, in several places widening out so as to embrace, in a fragmentary way, as much as twenty miles.

To the east and parallel with the hard-rock belt, and lying almost wholly within Marion county, is what is known as the plate-rock region, of which Anthony, Welshton, Bellevue and Summerfield are the present active centres. The plate-rock region extends from Orange Lake on the north to the southwest corner of Lake Weir on the south, a distance of thirty miles or more, with an average width of two or three miles. The thriving city of Ocala falls between the hard-rock and plate-rock belts, making it the phosphate centre for a large extent of country. The territory from Ichetucknee to Dade City is described as the phosphate belt proper, because it is more compact and better defined, but including the Luraville, Steinhatchee, Aucilla and Wacissa rivers and deposits adjacent thereto, hard rock may be found for a distance of more than 200 miles, in its course traversing the counties of Jefferson, Madison, Taylor, Lafayette, Suwannee, Columbia, Alachua, Levy, Marion, Citrus, Hernando, Sumter and Pasco.

In a general way it conforms to the configuration of the gulf coast, but touches it nowhere, and only in one place approaches as near as eight miles. The territory described is known as the hard-rock belt, because the phosphate is hard, and is generally high grade, and, though subject to several subdivisions, is believed to be of a common origin. The subdivisions are, first, hard rock; second, plate rock; third, composite, a mixture of hard rock and fragmentary stuff, to which may be added the gravel screenings and soft phosphate, which generally constitute a considerable part of the matrix of hard-rock boulders. Sometimes the gravel is found as drift, and the soft phosphate frequently isolated and detached from other forms.

Again, moving southward, the abruptness of the change is broken by a considerable deposit of soft phosphate near Richland, four miles south of the southern extremity of the hard-rock belt, and thence for more than twenty miles a strip of flatwoods country entirely destitute of any in-

dications of phosphate is crossed. South of the high ridge on which Lakeland is situated the land-pebble region spreads out for thirty miles east and west at right angles with the trend of the deposit already described, covering a large territory and distributing itself along the watercourses that permeate this region of Polk and Hillsborough counties, and finally make their way into the Alafia river, which has its outlet in Tampa bay.

The force of the drift having been broken by the escape of the overflow into the basin of the Alafia and its tributaries, again gathers itself together at Lake Hancock, where it becomes more contracted, and resumes its southern course following the Peace river valley to the gulf at Charlotte Harbor, on its way sweeping through the counties of Polk and De Soto. The waters in their passage continually drop the pebble, which becomes incorporated with the land adjacent to the river and in places for some distance beyond, filling all the lakes, ponds, prairies and depressions, and covering the beds of the rivers with a stratum of from a few inches to many feet. Each annual flood and every freshet, scouring out the headwaters and tributary streams and washing away the yielding banks, sets free an additional supply of the phosphate pebble. In places the volume of the drift overleaped the barriers of these small streams and found its way into Manatee county and the river of that name, also the Miakka river, where the land and river pebble proper loses some of its identity by becoming more or less mixed with animal fossil phosphate, which contains a considerable percentage of silica and quartz. Further south, in Lee county, the Caloosahatchee river opens up another field, but disconnected from that described, and of a different origin. Of the land pebble, the Peace river may be said to be the eastern boundary, for though it crosses the river in places, nowhere as yet has it been found far beyond.

Going back again to the hard-rock belt, and starting from a point near Ichetucknee Springs, a drift of pebble phosphate seems to have passed over the sandy plain directly east, along and across the headwaters of the Santa Fe and New rivers, leaving a considerable trace in Bradford county; thence through Clay county to Black river, where it found an outlet; but as it swept along it parted with much of the pebble with which it was loaded, which found a resting place in the valley and bed of the Black river. This Black-river phosphate seems to be identical with that of the Peace or Alafia rivers, except that it carries quite a percentage of silica, but being non-absorbent, this has not been found objectionable.

In Wakulla county, on the Sopchoppy river, is found another considerable deposit, but entirely different in character and origin from the hard-rock or land-pebble belt. It is very much the same as that of Charleston, there being present large quantities of fossil bones of both land and marine animals, and the soft porous limestone, in which much of it is imbedded, being saturated with the phosphoric acid, has become transformed into a lower grade of phosphate. This deposit was discovered several years before the hard rock, and at that time attracted much attention from scientists and others, but its limited area and remoteness from transportation prevented its development. In the meantime the discovery of the enormous high-grade rock deposits diverted attention to the new and more attractive field.

Traces of phosphate, as stated, have been found in Bradford county, also Hamilton county, the eastern part of Madison county and farther west in Leon, Gadsden and Washington counties. But none has yet been developed, and therefore it is impossible to determine the value or extent of the deposits. About thirty miles directly north of the deposit first described at the

head of the Wacissa and Aucilla rivers, over the State line in Thomas county, Ga., is a fugitive or outlying deposit of a few small pockets of hard rock covering something like 1000 acres. This is near the little town of Boston. This deposit, which is believed to have some connection with the Florida deposits, is the only one thus far discovered north of the Florida line of sufficient value to warrant working.

Including both the hard-rock and land-pebble fields of Florida, the distance from the northern extremity to the southern limit is about 240 miles, the distance from the eastern to the western extremity being about 125 miles. Following the two belts in their meanderings from Charlotte Harbor to the head of the Wacissa river the distance is about 325 miles, but the deposits are broken and detached like the reefs and oyster bars on the seacoast, which no doubt at one time they very much resembled in appearance, for there is ample evidence of their having been laved at one time by tides of the ocean.

In the first year of the discovery of phosphate many theories were entertained concerning its relation to the physical features of the country, but in the light of experience and a fuller development of the several phosphate fields, these views are no longer entertained, and it is now pretty generally acknowledged that there is no relation whatever between the two save that of accident. It was once believed that the belt followed the rivers, but the map will show that it has followed its own course without reference to the directions the rivers take. Some held that phosphate could not be found on the hills, others that it could not be found in the swamps, others thought they could tell it by the timber and said that the scrub palmetto would not grow on phosphate land, and still others said that there was some incompatibility between hammock (hardwood lands) and phosphate, but all of these theories have been refuted, for it has since been found under each of the conditions named.

The phosphate belt commences in the foothills of the rolling country of middle Florida, makes its way over the flatwoods and pine forests of Taylor and Lafayette counties, thence into the higher level of Suwannee county, and continues to High Springs in Alachua county. There it reaches the backbone of that country, with an elevation of probably a hundred feet or more, over which it extends for forty or fifty miles. It passes through all manner of forest growth and every character of land from rich hammock to the poorest sand hills, through flatwoods, swamps and rolling land, with the greatest diversity of soil and timber. Turn either to the east or west and one or two hours' travel discloses with what regularity the phosphate belt kept on its course, crossing rivers or paralleling them, but when the separation came it was the river that changed its course, not the general trend of the phosphate belt.

This, of course, applies to the hard-rock belt proper, which is recognized by some of the ablest scientists as being in place. The plate rock, land pebble, etc., are drift, or, as some describe them, alluvial deposit, and naturally take to the watercourses where accessible, as in Polk, Hillsborough, De Soto and Manatee counties. In its course the hard-rock belt embraces elevations of from fifteen to 120 feet, and in several places reaches a higher altitude; indeed, if the belt has shown any preference it is for the high ridge or backbone with its undulating surface, which it accompanies for so much of the distance. The absence of water on the greater part of this ridge is another feature, mines having been sunk sixty feet without encountering it. In many cases, indeed, where the mine takes the watershed, the water that flows into it sinks and disappears. In Taylor and Lafayette counties the lands are generally flat and



low, and in mining pumps or drainage will have to be resorted to, and in some of the clay lands water has given trouble; but, as a rule, from the Suwannee river to Pasco county, water gives little or no trouble, and the topography of the country is rather favorable to economical mining.

### Phosphate Markets.

OFFICE MANUFACTURERS' RECORD,  
BALTIMORE, September 28.

The feeling in the phosphate market is decidedly better, and the extreme dullness of the past summer has given place to a more active movement. Manufacturers of fertilizers are purchasing more freely, and several sales of round lots of Florida rock are reported, while particulars are withheld at the moment. We note charters of schooner Lizzie Carter, Tampa to Baltimore, and schooner Rillie S. Derby, Charleston to Philadelphia, both on private terms. There is a better demand for vessels, and rates are steady. The arrivals reported for the week are the schooners B. F. Lee, from Charleston, S. C., with 650 tons of rock, and the schooner Isabella Gill, from Port Royal, S. C., with 900 tons. South Carolina rock is quoted at \$5.00 f. o. b. Ashley river, \$5.50 at Charleston and \$5.25 at Ashpoo. Florida phosphates are firm at \$4.25 to \$4.50 for 60 per cent. river pebble f. o. b. Tampa or Charlotte Harbor, and land pebble at \$4.75 to \$5.00 for 65 to 70 per cent.

### FERTILIZER INGREDIENTS.

The general market shows considerable improvement, and during the past week the movement in ammoniates has been of quite a decided character. In high-grade tankage, blood and hoof meal the demand has been active, especially from Southern points, and prices at the moment show a sharp advance. We note sales of 1000 to 1800 tons high-grade tankage on a basis of \$2.20 and ten cents New York, and of several hundred tons of blood on a basis of \$2.00 Chicago. Local manufacturers are now in the market and there is considerable inquiry, with a prospect of a firmer tone throughout the general list of materials. The following table represents the prices current at this date:

Sulphate of ammonia.....	\$3 25@	\$3 50
Nitrate of soda.....	1 85@	—
Hoof meal.....	12 1/2@	2 15
Blood.....	2 40@	2 50
Azotone (beef).....	2 00@	—
Azotone (pork).....	2 10@	2 20
Tankage (concentrated).....	1 95@	2 00
Tankage (9 and 20).....	\$2 20 and 10 cts.	—
Tankage (7 and 30).....	20 00@	21 00
Fish (dry).....	24 00@	—
Fish (acid).....	14 50@	—

CHARLESTON, S. C., September 25.

The general condition of the phosphate market has shown very little change during the week, and the same unsettled condition of affairs exists as last reported. Manufacturers of fertilizers are getting their affairs in shape, and are in the market already purchasing to a greater or less extent. The demand from Northern manufacturers is regular, and, with the light stocks offering in the local market, the volume of trade is limited in character. The shipments for the week ending the 22d inst. were 700 tons of phosphate rock per schooner Joel Cook, for Philadelphia, and 600 tons per schooner Edgar C. Ross, for Newark, N. J. Dried rock is quoted \$5.00 to \$5.50 f. o. b. Charleston, and \$4.50 to \$5.00 Ashley river; ground rock is quoted \$7.50 to \$7.75 f. o. b. in bags. The coastwise shipments of rock from this port from September 1 to the 22d inst., inclusive, aggregates 5175 tons, of which 1375 tons went to Baltimore, 700 tons to Philadelphia, 1900 tons to New York and 1200 tons to other ports. For the corresponding period in 1892-93 the total shipments were 7190 tons.

THE Terracia Phosphate Co., whose plant is located about eight miles from Bartow, Fla., recently mined 155 tons of phosphate in eleven hours, and dried and cleaned 133 tons in the same length of time.

## COTTONSEED OIL.

This department is open for the full and free discussion of trade topics and practical questions, and contributions are invited from men who are identified with this industry. Items of news are always acceptable.

### Notes on New Oil Mills.

BRUCEVILLE COTTON OIL CO.

The Bruceville Cotton Oil Co. has a new mill, built this year, at Bruceville, Texas, which was completed last week, and is probably now in operation, as it was the intention of the company to begin operations immediately upon the completion of the mill. The plant was equipped under contract by the Van Winkle Gin & Machinery Co., of Atlanta, Ga., and contains the presses and other machinery made by that company and a Wells huller. The main mill building is 50x160 feet, engine-house 34x20 feet, coalhouse 10x18 feet, office 12x18 feet, two storage-houses 30x30 and 28x42 feet. The president of the company is M. L. Board; L. P. Field is treasurer, and E. R. Tatum, secretary. The company is well pleased with its plant and the work of the Van Winkle Company.

GEORGETOWN COTTON OIL MILLS.

The mill of the Georgetown Cotton Oil Mills at Georgetown, Texas, is a 30-ton plant built this season by the Van Winkle Gin & Machinery Co., of Atlanta, Ga. It is now complete, and the company expects to start it about October 1. The capacity of the plant is thirty tons per day. The officers are as follows: Jack Steele, president; R. F. Young, vice-president; J. N. Price, secretary and treasurer; J. W. Whittle, general manager. The company has not made any arrangements as yet for handling its output.

### The Markets for Cottonseed Products.

NEW YORK, September 27.

The New York market for cottonseed oil is in a waiting position; that is, there is nothing in the position of foreign markets as yet to push it into life, nor any inquiry of importance from the local lard refiners whereby more than an occasional lot of 100 or 200 barrels may be placed. All of this may be changed when supplies of new oil appear. There is none of the new crop arriving here, because of its small make, as yet, and the fact that the Western lard refiners have about absorbed all important offering from the mills for deliveries within the next few days, and possibly for about a fortnight.

With the apathetic feeling among exporters and home consumers any attempt here at present to get what should be regarded as fair market prices is extremely difficult, and the disposition is to hold the invoices of old oil until there is a little more regularity in the views of buyers, rather than to be forced to accept inside prices. Thus the asking price for prime old yellow is forty cents, yet it would be difficult to get thirty-nine cents, although if it was known that a buying order had appeared, even for a limited quantity, the holder might be independent over the inside price.

There is no reason why, with an ordinary demand, even better prices should not prevail, since these figures do not at all correspond with prices, which are advanced for the week, paid by the West to the points of production. The West, however, after an active consumption of oil for compound lard and other important products, finds itself shorter of supplies than usual, even for the beginning of the season, and has not considered of much importance the higher prices that have been put upon oil, but rather have been anxious to secure all of the early supplies. Thus it has paid thirty-two to thirty-three cents, and at the close thirty-four cents for crude in bulk at the mills, and equal to thirty-six and thirty-

seven cents delivered at Chicago, and to thirty-nine and at the close forty cents for yellow in bulk delivered at Chicago. These prices are hardly more profitable to the mills than those of the week before, since the price of seed has advanced, in some sections of Texas being \$15.50 per ton.

These higher prices for seed are causing the marketing of rather freer quantities, but there is nowhere near the ordinary supply as yet furnished, although, of course, there would be no difficulty in getting a sufficient supply providing prices were put to a point to pay for the extra transportation from sources that are usually neglected in most seasons of an average offering at this early part of the year. If seed is further advanced in price the mills will be compelled to ask more money for oil; it then becomes a question as to whether consumers will be forced to keep along steady buying to the offerings.

It is known that the season is exceptional in the fact of the short supplies of oil held all over the world. So far as the foreign markets are concerned, they can rely to some extent upon substitutes and competing articles, and peanut and sesame oils are important factors in determining the views of buyers, especially in the Dutch markets. Germany and Italy, however, will probably enter this market when it becomes settled, or seems so, through a larger make of new oil. England, with its scant supply of oil, is getting a still higher price, but it will not be long before active crushing will set in there from Egyptian seed; future deliveries in its markets are relatively much lower with spot oil.

The state of trade contributing to the consumption of oil is less satisfactory this week than for a fortnight previous. The rush of business in compound lard in this market is over, and it shows as well a falling off at the West. This is natural as following the extreme activity. The quieter condition of affairs may be looked upon as temporary only; however, it is not probable that the recent briskness will be closely approached in the near future, since it represented the satisfying of delayed wants over the financial disturbances, yet a good, full business may be confidently expected in compound lard through the season.

A small lot of new crude has been sold to arrive here at thirty-six cents, and prime old bought at thirty-four, closing thirty-four to thirty-five cents. Exporters as well as home-trade buyers have been taking white oil at forty-four and forty-five cents, in part for Rotterdam trade, which has a poor supply of oleo oil for butter purposes, and not much prospect of important additions to it. The pressers of fat all over the country are remarkably busy, and are getting even higher prices for their products than last week. Hog product is scarce, but the price is manipulated for speculation and is alternately strong and weak, but it will be more than ever neglected for compound lard.

HOPKINS, DWIGHT & Co.

NEW ORLEANS, September 25.

The New Orleans market for cottonseed products is brightening considerably, and the movement is becoming quite active. Recent shipments reported were 644 tons cottonseed meal and 6154 sacks, 180 tons oilcake and 1000 barrels cottonseed oil, all for Hamburg; also 133 tons cottonseed meal for Liverpool. Exports of cottonseed oil for week ending 21st inst. were 50,000 gallons to Germany. The general market for all products is steady, and receivers' prices are quoted as follows: Cottonseed \$11.00 per ton of 2000 pounds delivered in city. Cottonseed meal is jobbing at depot at \$21.00 to \$21.50 per short ton of 2000 pounds, and for export per long ton of 2240 pounds \$23.50 to \$23.75 f. o. b.; oilcake for export \$23.00 to \$23.25 per long ton f. o. b. Crude cottonseed oil is quoted at twenty-eight cents per gallon in barrels

and twenty-four to twenty-five cents per gallons for loose; refined cottonseed oil thirty-three to thirty-four cents for prime in barrels; cottonseed hulls thirty to thirty-five cents per 100 pounds delivered; soap stock one and one-eighth to one and one-quarter cents; foots one and a-half cents asked; linters A three and three-quarter to four cents, B three to three and one-quarter cents, and C two and a-half to two and three-quarter cents; ashes \$17.00 to \$18.00 per ton of 2000 pounds f. o. b.

The tone of the cottonseed market here has ruled very firm during the current month. There has been considerable demand from the West for new crude oil for early delivery, and values have been hardening. The receipts of seed are very light, and from Texas reports are to the effect that the various mills are bidding against each other and holding up the price, while seed at nearly every point is coming in slowly, and in some districts is exceedingly scarce on account of the destruction of cotton by recent storms. Many cottonseed mills here and in the valley have not yet started up, and until receipts are of greater volume no active operations will commence. European advices are very encouraging, and for cottonseed oil there is a very spirited demand expected, which will stimulate the export trade from this port. The market closes firm for crude oil at twenty-seven to twenty-eight cents bid for loose October shipments; meal and cake \$23.75 to \$24.00 per long ton f. o. b. Stocks of old product are very light, and under the present and prospective demand an active and firm market is expected to rule during the fall and winter.

### Wilmington Cottonseed-Oil Mill Co.

The extensive plant of the Wilmington Cottonseed-Oil Mill Co., at Wilmington, N. C., has been thoroughly overhauled during the summer and preparations made for running the business on a more extensive scale than last season. The mills will begin operations on October 1, and the business of this season is expected to be much larger than last season. The company is prepared to consume from eight to ten cars of seed a day and can unload thirty cars daily when in position, with all facilities for unloading six cars at one time. The plant covers six acres and the mills four. The seed storage warehouse is 150x200 feet and has two elevators to receive seed, which is conveyed by the spiral conveyors and dumped at any point in the seedhouse by this machinery. The linter-room contains twelve linters. A 250 horse-power Brown engine and 300 horse-power Heine boilers furnish power for the plant.

In the pressroom there are six large hydraulic oil presses, with necessary heaters, pumps and rolls. The cakeroom, where the cake is stowed after pressing, has a capacity for 500 tons, and the meal warehouse has a capacity of 2500 tons. There are four large oil tanks, each with a capacity for 5000 gallons of cottonseed oil. The plant is fully equipped with a complete electric-light plant, fire department and all appliances for the safe conduct of the extensive business of the company. The whole is in charge of Manager H. E. Wells.

### Cottonseed-Oil Notes.

THE cottonseed-oil mill of the Charlotte Oil & Fertilizer Co. at Charlotte, N. C., will start up in a few days.

MR. C. H. FISHER, president of the Edgefield Oil Co., of Edgefield, S. C., has had his mill in full operation for two weeks past.

IT is reported that the Grovania Oil & Fertilizer Co. at Grovania, Ga., will put in four more gins in their ginney soon, which will give them a capacity of eighty bales of cotton per day.



### The Race Between England and the United States.

In discussing a recent paragraph from this paper announcing the shipment of pig iron from Anniston, Ala., to Derby, Eng., via New Orleans, the *Bessemer*, of Bessemer, Ala., says:

We have always understood that the section of England in which Derby is situated produced pig iron more cheaply than any other section on earth, with the exception of this immediate Bessemer section; that pig iron was produced there at a cost of about a pound ten shillings per ton, which (\$7 50) is about the cost of production at the Bessemer and Woodward furnaces. If this be the fact, we will ask the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD how our furnacemen can afford to ship iron to England, and if they can afford to do it, what is the necessity of the retention of the tariff duties?

A reply to our contemporary's request for information comes to us ready-made in the following view of American competition in iron-making which appeared in the *Iron and Coal Trades Review*, of London, September 15:

"If iron manufacturers and steel producers have been carefully watching the course of the English and foreign markets during the last few months, the figures that have come under their eyes must have caused them not a little astonishment, and perhaps anxiety as to the future. The enemy is again at our gates in the form of foreign competition, but it is not this time either Germany or Belgium or France with whom we have to reckon, but our much-protected kinsmen in the United States. All descriptions of iron and steel in that country have during the last few months fallen so largely and so rapidly that at the present time not a little iron is on offer at less than the ordinary market quotations of English makers. Southern pig iron (No. 1) is quoted at \$12.75 at Cincinnati, which is just the price quoted for Summerlee and Coltness brands at Glasgow at the same time.

"But the Southern iron has to pay the cost of freight to Cincinnati, so that it is not on a parity there with the Scotch brands at Glasgow, the difference being at least \$2.00 per ton in favor of the Southern iron. Indeed, at the furnaces in Alabama gray forge iron has recently been sold largely at about 31s. per ton, while No. 2 iron is offered at about 35s. Even in Bessemer iron the United States are running us very close, this description being quoted at about 50s. in the Pittsburgh district, which has to import the bulk of its ores from Lake Superior, nearly a thousand miles away, as compared with 45s. 6d. quoted for hematite warrants in the district of West Cumberland, which has the ores on the spot and the fuel within seventy-five miles. What does all this mean? It is not so long since hematite or Bessemer iron was quoted in the Pittsburgh district at about \$20.00 per ton, and it was a rank heresy to suppose that it could be sold for less at a profit. Now we find it quoted at within 5s. per ton of the West Coast level, although the latter is a level which is declared to be almost an irreducible minimum, and one that brings in starvation profits. So far as the Southern iron-making districts are concerned, it is assuredly most disquieting to find pig iron (gray forge) quoted at 2s. 6d. per ton less than the lowest of the abnormally low prices now being taken on the Tees.

"It will most probably be argued that the present American quotations are panic prices, and that pig cannot be produced at the prices at which it is now actually sold. This is perfectly true if all the evidence hitherto submitted as to the cost of producing American pig iron is applicable to the existing condition of affairs. But in the United States events move rapidly, and it is not safe to assume that the figures of yesterday are equally applicable to the present time. There cannot be a doubt that our American friends have done a great deal of late years to cheapen the cost of production. They have worked for unprecedentedly

large yields, reduced the consumption of fuel, cheapened the tonnage cost of labor, secured more economical supplies of iron ore and made arrangements for cheaper transport. None of these movements have yet reached finality; on the contrary, they are, like the soul of good old John Brown, steadily 'marching on.'

"The cheapening of production is now the watchword of American furnace practice all along the line. Workmen in all the principal iron-making districts have been notified of reductions in wages, varying from 10 to 35 per cent. Fuel is much cheaper today than it has ever been in the industrial history of America, and it can unquestionably be sold in Pennsylvania and Alabama with a profit at a lower price than in any other part of the world. Railway rates are much more favorable to ironmasters in the United States than at home, and this is almost an adequate set-off against the much greater distances that have usually to be covered by the raw materials and by the finished product. It would, therefore, be rash to assume that the present prices, even if panic rates, are likely to be impossible, and therefore short-lived. Having invested their capital so largely in the iron industry, American blast-furnace owners are likely to seek for foreign markets at any price if they cannot find enough to do in their own.

"As with pig iron, so with finished iron and steel. It is no secret that American railmakers would be glad at the present time to book orders at English prices, but they are not to be had at any price, and consequently the Edgar Thomson and other leading rail mills have been either put on very short time or closed entirely for the time being. In billets, however, the American quotations are on all fours with the English, the current offer being about \$20.00, or £4 3s. per ton both at Pittsburgh and on the West Coast. Nor does there seem any reason why, if pig iron is brought down to the same level, American manufacturers should not produce steel rails and billets as cheaply as their English rivals. They produce on a much larger scale and have the command of cheaper fuel, which are two good sets-off to the higher wages which they pay. Anyhow, there are the figures of actual price, which are worth a large amount of estimate or theory on the question of what the Americans can or cannot do.

"It is not to be supposed that these low prices will be continued if the Americans can help it. No doubt there will be a large advance directly trade again becomes active, as there is also likely to be at home. But the existing state of affairs is important and suggestive, and goes a long way in refutation of the elaborate calculations of Sir Lowthian Bell and other writers, who have taken pains to prove that American competition under a high-tariff policy was impossible. Even in face of the McKinley tariff, it has been brought much nearer than is likely to be agreeable, and we shall be surprised if, under a modified tariff, such as we are entitled to look for before long, it is not brought still nearer. 'When sorrows come, they come not as single spies, but in battalions.' It will be the same with the approaching American deluge of iron and steel—not a dribble here and there, but a full and steady flood. England will do well to be prepared to meet this threatened danger—the most serious that our iron trade has hitherto had to face."

THE Hecla Coal Mining Co., of Earlington, Ky., made an assignment on the 20th inst., naming Hon. Hunter Wood, of Hopkinsville, assignee, who immediately qualified. The financial disturbance caused the trouble, and while no statement has been filed yet, it is thought that the company will be able to pay up. A valuable electric mining plant is included in the assets.

### The Goldberg Mining Co.

Col. E. P. Snow, of Atlanta, Ga., president of the Goldberg Mining Co., recently organized for the development of gold-bearing property in Randolph county, Ala., gives us the following information about his company, mention of which was made in our last issue:

"The greater portion of the machinery for the present plant has been contracted for, but we expect in the near future to erect a larger plant on an adjoining property.

"Our company is made up of Western men, men who are practical miners. After spending six months in making a thorough investigation of the gold belt of Alabama, we became so well satisfied with it that we have gone to work in earnest to do what we can to build up a legitimate mining industry here. The mineral is here to warrant it. All that is now lacking is the cordial co-operation of the press to lay these facts before the mining world, and the great industry of the West will be transferred to the South, where it properly belongs. It is true there are many idle mills in the South, and many failures have been made, but wherever practical mining men have been at the helm success has attended their efforts, as the Haley and Phoenix mines of North and South Carolina."

### Georgia's Gold Belt.

In a recent interview with a representative of the *Atlanta Constitution*, Mr. Ben Hall, a civil and mining engineer of that city, gave this view of the gold-mining outlook in the South:

"The great Southern gold belt, extending through Alabama, Georgia and the Carolinas, is one of the richest in existence and is positively the most inviting and safest region on earth for legitimate gold mining—I mean deep-vein mining and proper appliances for concentrating the sulphides and extracting the gold from the concentrates by chlorination or the cyanide process. Developments in this line are already begun and are meeting with great success. Western miners are investigating our veins, and capital is coming from that direction for safer and more profitable investment.

"As a mining engineer I have been thoroughly conversant with the gold-mining industry of the Southern States for fifteen years, and I can say with pleasure that it is on a better and surer footing than it has ever been. Heretofore the mining has been confined almost entirely to surface work, and no intelligent and systematic attempt has been made by a company with ample capital to cut our veins at a great depth and develop the rich ore bodies that are indicated by the outcrops and shallow workings. Now the tendency is towards deep mining, and the time is not far distant when the gold mines of this region will astonish the whole world.

"In 1881 and 1882 the Dahlonega gold region had a boom, but it was not a healthy boom. It was based entirely on the success of hydraulic mill mining at the Hand and Barlow mine, where there was a vein or belt of soft decomposed schist, interstratified with thin quartz seams. The vein or belt was about 150 feet in thickness and ran through a high hill, forming an immense body of soft ore at a high elevation, which could be easily mined by hydraulics, the loose gold being saved in the sluice flume, and the quartz automatically dumped into ore bins at the lower end of the sluice and fed by hand into a rapid crushing stamp mill. The process paid handsomely and continuously, and was the innocent cause of a great deal of other property being sold to be worked in the same way where the same conditions did not exist. The consequence was many stupendous failures and a black eye to Georgia gold mines. The trouble was not

with the mines, but the method of work. Some of these mines would have paid well with the same amount of capital invested in shafts and tunnels, but being well-defined quartz lodes in a hard formation they could not be worked by hydraulics. The same money expended in the same way on Western gold mines would have yielded no better results. The same money expended in deep mining in Georgia would have brought handsome returns. I feel absolutely certain that if the gold belt in these four Southern States could be transported bodily to any point west of the Rocky mountains there would be the wildest rush imaginable and capital would come from everywhere for its development. The popular ignorance concerning Southern resources is appalling, and the worst feature is that it 'begins at home.' While the average Georgia citizen has so little faith in the mineral wealth of his own State it is hard to get outsiders to recognize it. But I know positively from the number of inquiries concerning our gold mines that Northern and Western people are beginning to find out some of the important facts and that the outlook is hopeful."

### Making Lampblack from Turpentine Dross.

There has recently been erected at Lyons, Ga., a plant for manufacturing lampblack from the refuse of turpentine distillation by the method devised by Mr. C. B. Warrand, of Savannah, Ga. The quantity of waste from the turpentine still amounts to about 900 to 1000 pounds per day and will about supply the furnace, which requires no other care or attention except replenishing once every twenty-four or thirty-six hours. The danger from fire has been entirely eliminated, and the production of lampblack goes on night and day, Sundays and week days, uninterrupted. The capacity of the plant is about 300 pounds of lampblack per day, or five tons per month. A ton of lampblack will readily bring two cents per pound or \$20.00 per ton, clearing \$200 a month, or just about what it cost to put this plant up.

It is entirely in the power of every turpentine operator, Mr. Warrand says, to add \$150 to \$200 per month to his income while he is running his still about eight or nine months in the year. The furnace is not expensive and is admirably adapted for the purpose, and anybody can run it without trouble. It was manufactured by G. R. Lombard & Co., of Augusta. The output of the Lyons plant, Mr. Warrand says, has been engaged for four months to a prominent fertilizer company of Savannah at good prices.

While there is a demand for thousands of tons of lampblack, there is an immense amount of refuse from turpentine stills burned just to get rid of this very inflammable refuse, while with a lampblack plant it can be made a large source of revenue at a nominal cost. The furnace will burn dark rosins equally as well as dross, and it is by far more profitable to turn dark rosins into lampblack than to ship it.

### English Investors Coming.

A dispatch from London contains the following announcement:

"Two representatives of the Rothschilds will visit America during October. Ostensibly their purpose is merely to see the World's Fair. As a matter of fact, it is of much more consequence and involves possible investments by the Rothschilds themselves or their friends of large sums of money in American enterprises. It is believed that one of the distinguished visitors is to make a trip through the South, not only taking in the Louisville & Nashville system, but certain other properties which, according to quiet gossip here, may eventually be merged into the Nashville system or be brought into close alliance with it."

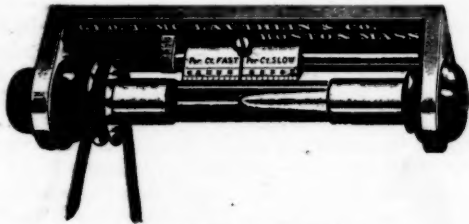


# MECHANICAL.

## A Convenient Speed Gage.

We illustrate herewith a speed gage which shows at sight the speed and variations of speed on any machine to which it may be connected. It may be placed at the machine, in the office, in the cabin of the steam yacht, cab of the locomotive, or wherever motion can be conveyed to it by a small cord or by friction. Its variations will show whether the engine balance-wheel is too light, the valve set correctly, the steam equal at both ends of the cylinder, and variations of speed due to changes of load and of steam pressure.

A gage at the engine and one at the dynamo or other driven machine will show errors in belting or in operating and frequently avoid disputes. They are in-



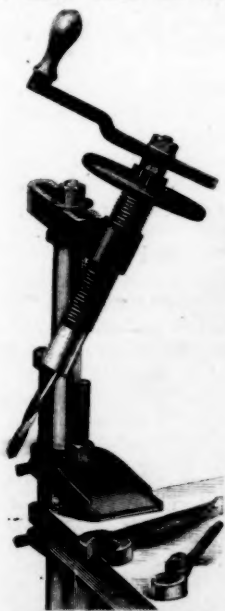
A CONVENIENT SPEED GAGE.

valuable in weaving and spinning-rooms. On the locomotive, steamship, dynamo, motor, engine, water-wheel, mill shafting, emery-wheel, and in many other applications, this gage shows at a glance whether "standard speed" is being maintained, or the per cent. above or below it that the machinery is working. The mechanical engineer will find it a most valuable inexpensive instrument.

The cut is about one-half size. The gage is placed vertically, and run at about 3000 revolutions per minute by a small cord or by friction. The standard speed point of the index plate is set at the point of the inverted air cone. Variations in the air cone will then indicate the per cent. above or below "standard speed." They run with very slight care and power. This gage is patented and sold by Geo. T. McLauthlin & Co., 120 Fulton street, Boston, Mass.

## A Handy Portable Drill.

The accompanying cut represents a new style of portable drill, sometimes called "Scotch drill," which has been lately



A HANDY PORTABLE DRILL.

brought out, and is giving satisfaction wherever it is used. The drill is made with the main standard of pipe one and a-half diameter, twenty-one inches long, combining lightness with rigidity.

The drill spindle is of steel  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch diameter, runs in composition bushes in each end of the feed-screw, and has a ratchet at the top, with pawl wrench to use when there is not room to swing the crank. The feed-screw nut is fitted with clasp joint, allowing the drill spindle to be turned at any angle, and threaded to prevent it from being lost out when the clasp is loosened.

The clamps are held to the standard by set-screws with gibbs, which is a great advantage in applying the machine to the work, allowing the standard to be moved through them without loosening them from their place. The clamps also are grooved on the inside to hold more securely on the edges of I beams or channel bars; a triangular piece is furnished to use on the taper side of the flange.

The machine is capable of drilling a  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch hole three and a-half inches deep

within a radius of nine inches from the standard. A wrench to fit all the nuts and screws goes with each machine. All the parts are of steel or wrought iron not easily broken. The total weight of the machine is twenty-nine pounds.

The utility of a portable drilling machine that is both light and strong and easily applied is apparent to everyone who has had experience in machine building or repairing. The No. 2 drill by the same makers, which will be ready in a few weeks, is made the same size, slightly different in construction, and at a lower price. These drills are made by O. C. Crane, No. 16 Bridge Arch, Frankfort street, New York city, N. Y.

## Newell Crushing and Pulverizing Machines.

We herewith illustrate two of the pulverizing machines manufactured by the Newell Universal Mill Co., Havemeyer Building, New York. Fig. 1 shows its crusher and grinder, which is adapted for crushing phosphate. It requires little power, is strong and durable and easily managed, and is recommended by the company as being a first-class machine at a low cost. This machine will not pulverize absolutely, but will break and crumble the material so that it can be easily pulverized in the company's smaller "Universal" grinder, Fig. 2, which is a very strong and substantial machine, and requires less power than many of the machines now on the market.

## Engineering Association of the South.

At a meeting of the association in Nashville, Tenn., September 14, Mr. W. G. Williamson discussed the relations of the city council, the board of public works and the city engineer. He concluded that in small cities the existence of both the council and the board causes needless complications, though in large cities the great amount of public work makes the board more efficient than a committee from the council; that the engineer should be appointed by the board, but should not be embarrassed by their appointing any of his assistants; that orders to the engineer should come from only one authority, and if these orders are contrary to the engineer's judgment, he should be allowed to put his objections on record; and that it is not good economy to bind an engineer to let work to the lowest bidder.

The paper of Mr. Walter G. Kirkpatrick

described "A System of Triangulation for River Surveying." The field work consists of reading four angles at each of a series of stations along one river bank, the distance between the first two stations and that between the last two being measured with a tape. The computation is simple, a connected series of sine proportions, so that the addition of logarithms is cumula-

Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway. The association will meet next on October 12.

WALTER G. KIRKPATRICK, Secretary.

## Public Improvements at Jacksonville.

The city of Jacksonville, Fla., is to vote on a series of improvements which, if



FIG. 1.

tive, each addition evolving the length of a line in the system. The platting is by chords, such a check being afforded as to detect any error. The system, though accurate, requires but little more work than the ordinary transit and stadia survey; the computation can be framed from the field notes, then all the logarithms taken from a table, then all the additions made,

properly carried out, will be of the utmost benefit to it in many ways. It is proposed to issue bonds to the amount of \$1,000,000 which will be expended in improving the present sewerage system and extending it, also in extending and improving a number of the principal streets and in laying out parks. The sum of \$200,000 is appropriated for extending and enlarging the

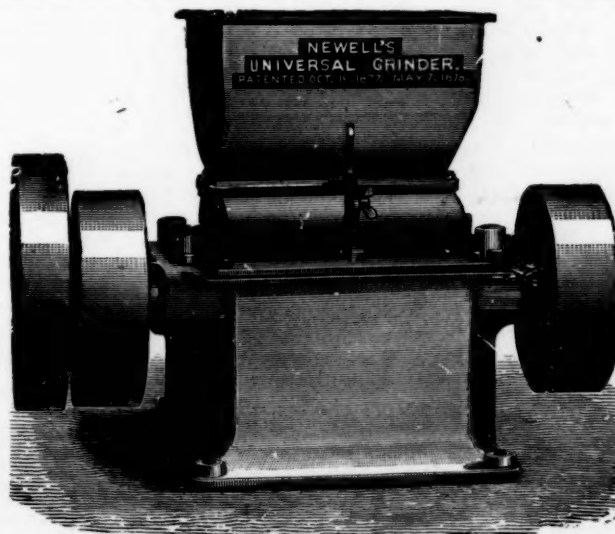


FIG. 2.

evolving all the necessary distances, with which the platting proceeds in a connected chain.

Mr. J. S. Walker discussed the roof trusses of the World's Fair buildings. Mr. Hunter McDonald outlined the methods and progress in sinking caissons forty feet under water for the foundations of the bridge now under construction across the Tennessee river at Johnsonville, for the

water-works system. An electric-light plant is also provided for, as well as the fire department. All these improvements are essential to the prosperity, health and progress of a modern community, and Jacksonville will make a long stride of progress when work is begun on them. An election to decide on the issue of bonds to the amount named will be held October 17.



## LUMBER.

[A complete record of new mills and building operations in the South will be found in the Construction Department, on page 156.]

## Lumber Directory.

Readers of the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD who may be in the market for lumber of any description are recommended to the directory of Southern lumber manufacturers and dealers which appears among the advertising pages.

## Profit in a Portable Saw Mill.

There are possibilities of profit in a portable saw mill that are not often realized by those who own them. A. M. Winchester, of Buckhannon, W. Va., gives an interesting illustration of this point in a recent issue of *Hardwood*:

"There is a little portable-mill man near where I live who used to buy poplar stumpage at prices constantly advancing and in locations as constantly retreating. He cut it, selling the product in two grades, delivered at the nearest shipping station. He went from bad to worse financially, being the constant prey of all the petty money-lending and chattel-mortgage sharks around about, and, as an old broken-down soldier, has been the object of my sympathy for several years.

"I had lost sight of him for a few months and was under the impression that he must be sick and discouraged, if not dead. I was surprised and relieved at seeing him upon the street recently looking cheerful and prosperous. He told me that, tired of chasing poplar, with all its disappointments as to grades and profits, he had gone just out of town and bought a piece of stump land that had been stripped of its poplar a few years ago at a loss to all concerned. The poplar had been bought at a price so high and sold at figures so low and under an inspection so hard that neither stump owners nor jobbers received their pay. My friend bought the land at a low price per acre upon easy terms and sold it again for \$1.40 less than he paid, reserving the timber. He has cut and sold from this 700,000 feet of export oak that has averaged to net him \$15.00 or a little better all around. The account stands:

Stumpage, \$10.00.....	\$0 20
Logging, under contract.....	1 75
Sawing, under contract.....	2 50
Delivery, under contract.....	4 25

Total cost..... \$8 70

Net profit..... \$6 30

"That is to say, \$4000 profit on his summer's work. I believe that if the little portables now manufacturing poplar would give their attention to oak and learn the business before getting in too deep, they would make money where they now lose it. Poplar has reached a stage of perfection in manufacture that requires for its proper and profitable handling all the auxiliaries in the way of edgers, trimmers, dry-kilns, etc., which the small mills cannot afford, and without which the present system of grading is all against them. And while the conditions are growing harder and harder to meet, stumpage is getting higher and less accessible each year, while oak in quantities sufficient for portable sets is to be found in every direction, upon every farm, near to as well remote from railway stations. Some of our oak does not work well into boards, owing to pin and wire worms, but from the fact that exporters seem to seek it for 5x12, etc., I infer that it must be suited to their purpose. The freight tariff from all points on the Camden system is fourteen cents to Baltimore, sixteen to Philadelphia and eighteen to New York.

"I am not an oak man and know nothing of the details of the trade. But I am a practical outside man, and I know something of the hard-working small operators who are wearing out their lives in a struggle to make a livelihood out of poplar. If such producers can with the same profit cut oak to good advantage, needing for dimension

neither edgers, trimmers, dry-kilns nor sticking, while it is paid for on delivery, so that little capital is required, and can so make a profit out of the timber now standing unappreciated on every hill and in every valley of the State, I should be glad to see them do it. Outside of the Baltimore & Ohio and Chesapeake & Ohio main lines the only inroads made upon our oak have been through the demands of agriculture, and as a rule these have avoided the oak, and kept more in line with poplar, birch and maple, leaving the oak largely as it originally grew."

## Scotch Money in Arkansas Timber.

A company has been formed recently in Glasgow, Scotland, with a capital of £7500 for the development of timber property in Arkansas. The company has purchased 5000 acres of timber land at Bemis, Craighead county, Ark., and will put in a saw mill to work it up. The business will be under the management of George Land, of Glasgow, who came to this country and reported on the property four years ago. This venture is somewhat in the nature of an experiment, and if it shows a good profit it will facilitate getting much more Scotch capital for the extension of operations.

## Southern Lumber Notes.

THE new stove mill built at Orange, Texas, has commenced operations under the management of J. P. Davies.

THE steamship Seminole, from Jacksonville, Fla., to New York city, included in its freight on the last trip 350,000 feet of lumber and 2000 shingles.

THE property of the Harris Stave & Lumber Co., which includes two saw-mill plants, tools, animals, etc., will be sold at public auction on October 3. The sale will take place at Cedartown, Ga., under the charge of the receiver, Mr. J. S. Davitte.

THE steamship Cherokee took to New York from Jacksonville, Fla., on its last trip 300,000 feet of lumber, 2000 crossties and 150,000 shingles.

## LUMBER MARKET REVIEWS.

## Baltimore.

OFFICE MANUFACTURERS' RECORD, BALTIMORE, September 28.

There is a shade better feeling in the general market for lumber and timber and during the past week the demand in some respects has shown an improvement. The receipts continue moderate, and in air-dried yellow-pine lumber the stocks are not excessive, while under any decided inquiry prices would show a higher range. In North Carolina kiln-dried yellow pine the volume of business is fair and a few cash orders have been received during the week. Holders are generally firm in their views and prefer to do business on a strictly cash basis. There is a fair business in white pine and prices are generally steady with the demand moderate. The inquiry for hardwoods is limited in character and furniture manufacturers and others are only buying to supply actual wants. There is a good movement among planing mills and box factories and orders are coming in quite freely at a better scale of prices than usual. In the shingle market there is a better demand, with prices firm and stocks about ample for all immediate wants.

The following table represents prices current at this date:

VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA PINE.	
5-4x10 No. 2, kiln dried.....	\$16 25 00
5-4x12 No. 2, " ".....	17 75 00
4-4x10 No. 1, " ".....	19 75 00
4-4x12 No. 1, " ".....	20 75 00
4-4 narrow edge, No. 1, kiln dried.....	21 25 00
6-4x8, 10 and 12, " ".....	23 25 00
4-4 No. 1 edge flooring, air dried.....	14 00 00 15 00
4-4 No. 2 edge flooring, " ".....	10 00 00 11 00
4-4 No. 1 12-inch stock, " ".....	15 00 00 15 50
4-4 No. 2 " ".....	12 00 00 13 00
4-4 edge box or rough wide.....	8 50 00 9 00
4-4 " " (ordin' widths).....	8 00 00 8 50
4-4 " " (narrow).....	7 25 00 7 50
4-4 " " ".....	10 00 00 11 00

1/4 narrow edge.....	7 50 00 8 00
1/4 all widths.....	8 00 00 8 50
1/4 10x16 wide.....	8 00 00 8 50
Small joists, 2 1/2-12, 14 and 16 long.....	7 50 00 8 00
Large joists, 3-16 long and up.....	7 50 00 8 00
Scantling, 2x3-16 and up.....	9 50 00 10 50

WHITE PINE.	
1st and 2d clear, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 8-4.....	48 00 00 51 00
3d clear, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 8-4.....	43 00 00 44 00
Good edge culls.....	14 50 00 15 50
Good stock.....	17 00 00 17 50

CYPRESS.	
4-4x6, No. 1.....	19 00 00 19 50
4-4x6, No. 2.....	14 50 00 15 50
4-4x6, 16 feet, fencing.....	12 50 00 14 00
4-4x6, rough.....	9 00 00 9 50
4-4 rough edge.....	9 00 00 9 50
4-4 edge, No. 1.....	18 00 00 20 00
4-4 " No. 2.....	13 00 00 14 00

SHINGLES.	
Cypress, No. 1 hearts, sawed, 6x20.....	7 50 00 7 75
No. 1 saps, sawed, 6x20.....	5 50 00 6 00
No. 1 hearts, shaved, 6x20.....	6 50 00 7 00
No. 1 saps, shaved, 6x20.....	4 75 00 5 00

LATHS.	
White pine.....	3 25 00 3 30
Spruce.....	2 55 00 2 60
Cypress.....	2 55 00 2 60

## Norfolk.

[From our own Correspondent.]

NORFOLK, VA., September 26.

In the lumber market of this port the condition of trade is similar to that last reported. There is, however, a much more buoyant feeling in the general market, and it is expected that during the next thirty days business will brighten up considerably. Receipts of air-dried lumber are better, and many of the mills in the interior are resuming operations. Prices remain very steady, and under any increased demand a firm tone would be the rule, as stocks are generally light at all points. North Carolina yellow pine continues firm at the scale of the association. There is a good demand for dressed lumber, and all the planing mills, both here and at adjacent points, are making good shipments at remunerative prices.

## Charleston.

[From our own Correspondent.]

CHARLESTON, S. C., September 25.

The movement in lumber at this port has been of light volume during the current month, but at present there is more activity in the market, and mills in the interior that have been shut down are now generally operating. The demand for the best manufactured lumber is improving, and prices are generally firm for all choice grades. There has been a good local demand for building purposes and for repairing damages caused by the late storm. The total shipments of lumber since September 1 are 2,257,000 feet, of which 1,857,000 feet were coastwise and 400,000 feet foreign. For the corresponding period last year the shipments were 2,726,623 feet, of which 2,285,864 feet were coastwise and 440,759 feet were foreign. The market closes steady, with prices as follows: Merchantable lumber \$14.00 to \$16.00 for city sawed and \$12.00 to \$14.00 for railroad; square and round timber \$9.00 to \$13.00 for railroad and \$8.00 to \$11.00 for raft; dock timber \$4.50 to \$6.50 and shipping \$8.50 to \$10.50. Shingles are firm, with a good demand at \$5.00 to \$7.00. Coastwise freights on lumber are quoted \$4.50 to Philadelphia and Baltimore and \$4.75 to \$5.00 to New York.

## Savannah.

[From our own Correspondent.]

SAVANNAH, GA., September 26.

There is a slight improvement in the demand for lumber and timber here, and during the week shipments have been larger than usual. The general tone of business in every department of this industry has not been of an encouraging character during the past season, and the depression in financial matters has had a serious effect upon the milling interests of this section of the State. The Savannah News, in its special edition, says: "For the past five or six months prices have been lower than ever before in the history of the trade, and up to date there are few signs of improvement. In fact, so dull has been the season that a number of concerns in the State have had to go into the hands of receivers in order to tide it over. The financial

stringency caught the lumbermen right in the midst of one of their dullest times, and it has gone harder, perhaps, with them than with any other industry." Notwithstanding the dull season just over, there is every prospect of this port getting its full share of business when the financial situation is relieved. In the shipments of lumber during the year ending August 31, 1893, the port of Baltimore took the lead, aggregating 36,239,486 feet; New York comes next with 33,647,025 feet, Philadelphia 16,564,371 feet, Boston 5,991,748 feet, and other domestic ports 9,806,880 feet, making a total of 104,249,510 feet. The shipments of timber for the year aggregated 3,595,329 feet, of which New York took 3,281,158 feet, Baltimore 256,032 feet and Philadelphia 58,139 feet. The foreign shipments of timber aggregated 676,243, principally to Central and South America.

## Mobile.

[From our own Correspondent.]

MOBILE, ALA., September 26.

The general market for lumber and timber is very quiet, and there is very little snap or vigor to business. The affairs of the Gulf Yellow Pine Export Manufacturers' Association are reported as very much unsettled, and it is reported in lumber circles that the announcement of its dissolution may be expected at any moment. European advices are not by any means encouraging, while, however, prices for good sound timber in the London market are very steady. The contract price at Mobile for hewn is twelve cents for new timbers, fall delivery. Timber placed upon the market will bring about ten cents per cubic foot for 100 feet average and classing B1 good. There is no demand for hewn oak timber, but for hewn poplar there is a light inquiry at ten to eleven cents per cubic foot. Sawed timber is dull at eleven cents per cubic foot, basis of forty feet average. Saw logs are quoted at \$5.00 per thousand for short and \$6.00 for large timber. Cypress is dull and nominal. Cedar is in good demand at thirty to thirty-five cents per cubic foot for square cedar. The exports of hewn timber since the 1st inst. aggregate 18,978 cubic feet, and of sawn 80,018 cubic feet. In lumber business is quiet, with the list of values steady. There is a better demand looked for during the next month, and there are a number of vessels expected to load for Northern and Central and South American ports. The exports for the week were 450,000 feet to New York, 12,000 feet to Ruatan and 4000 feet to Honduras. Lumber freights are unchanged, and rates to the West Indies are \$7.00 to \$8.00 per thousand, coastwise \$6.50 to \$7.00, Rio Janerio \$12.00, American gold, and Mexico \$7.50 to \$8.50. Timber to the United Kingdom is quoted 28s. to 30s. per load for hewn, and sawn £4 10s. to £5 per standard; timber and lumber by steamer £5 10s. to £5 12s. 6d.

## New Orleans.

[From our own Correspondent.]

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Sept. 23.

The lumber and timber trade has been dull during the past ninety days, but as the depression in financial affairs relaxes business seems to improve. The building demand shows considerable improvement, and there are a number of contracts to be given out during this month and next which will call for considerable material. Plans and specifications are out for the new Tulane University to be erected on St. Charles avenue. The new elevator, which is being erected by the Illinois Central Railway, and a number of other public works now projected will also increase the demand for lumber and other building material. The receipts of cypress timber are very heavy of late, the Fischer Lumber & Manufacturing Co. having received during the past thirty days over 12,000,000 logs. The export trade is re-



viving, and a number of orders are on file for shipment during this month and next. The Goddard Lumber Co., of Logtown, Miss., are shipping over 2,000,000 feet of long-leaf yellow pine lumber. The Poitevant & Favre Lumber Co. at Pearlinton, Miss., has also large orders for Central and South America. The Mechanics, Dealers and Lumbermen's Exchange reports the receipts of lumber, etc., as follows:

	This week.	September 1 to date.	
		1893-94.	1892-93.
Lumber.....	1,189,350	9,023,362	11,989,987
Shingles.....	50,000	80,000	495,000
Laths.....	232,000	2,924,500	4,502,000
Brick.....	11,625	67,625	77,720
Sand.....	1,500	14,250	16,625
Lime.....	9,430	31,750	16,950
Cement.....	16,000	16,000	69,000
Fire brick.....	72,000	863,599	703,457
Oak staves.....	82,000	821,941	447,400
Cypress staves.....			

### Beaumont.

BEAUMONT, TEXAS, September 25.

Throughout the saw-mill section of Southeastern Texas the condition of the lumber and timber industry is now in a fairly active condition, and the outlook promising for a regular and steady trade during the fall and winter. During the past week the movement of yard stocks has been rather light, but orders continue to come in regularly and prices are without material change. The Beaumont Journal, in its review of the lumber industry, says: "Outside of shipments into the Cherokee strip the movement of yard stock has been small during the past week. Orders from Texas dealers have been fewer than at any time during the protracted period of dullness, but there has, nevertheless, been enough trade to keep office and yard crews going at an orderly gait. There are very few orders for bill stuff, but some are out for bids and will no doubt be placed in a few days." There has been a fair demand for shingles, and, as stocks are considerably reduced, prices are firm and show a hardening tendency. At Orange business is looking up, and there is good outlook for trade. The saw and planer of T. Bancroft, Sons & Co. were both started up on the 21st inst. at the old scale of wages. At Westlake, La., there is a better demand for yard stocks, and the financial condition is improving. There are enough sawing orders to keep the mills busy for the next ninety days, and the stock of seasoned lumber is lighter than ever before at this season of the year.

## COTTON MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., September 25.

Editor Manufacturers' Record:

The market for the past week, while showing no material change, has evinced a tendency to hesitancy. The continuous improvement which has characterized cotton for some time past, and which was largely resultant from comparatively low values and unfavorable crop advices, seems for the time being to have spent itself.

Conservative operators are not unmindful of the fact that while the crop has undoubtedly sustained injury, still at the same time this may possibly have been largely discounted, and that favorable weather would repair to some extent the damage thus far done. As we stated in our last, possibilities are often given instead of existing conditions, and the tendency to exaggerate is most frequently the case.

The failure of the Senate to take definite action upon the silver bill is again a disturbing element. It had been expected that its repeal would have been effected before now, and so long as positive action is delayed a feeling of nervousness will prevail.

The movement of cotton, which has heretofore been restricted not only by an un-

willingness to accept the low prices which prevailed, but also by the desire to harvest during existing favorable weather, commences now to show much freer proportions, and receipts are likely to be quite full, and in excess of those of the previous season.

The reports of expected frosts on Tuesday and Wednesday have given an advance of some twelve points upon the lowest rates of the day. Even should a frost occur, which would be unusually early, it would hardly affect to any degree those sections of the country in which cotton is produced.

Texas reports today rather a general rainfall, which may contribute to increase the product, especially in the middle and northern belt of the State.

Our spot market opened easy, but closed steady; sales 1250 bales; quotations one-eighth lower.

The world's visible supply of American on Friday was 1,723,000 bales, against 2,149,000 last year and 1,697,000 last week. The gain of American for this week was 26,000, against 23,000 gain the same week last year.

ATWOOD VIOLETT & Co.

CLOSING PRICES OF COTTON FUTURES SEPT. 27.

Months.	New Orleans.	New York.	Liverpool.
October.....	7.56	7.85	4 27-64
November.....	7.67	7.94	4 28-64
December.....	7.78	8.07	4 30-64
January.....	7.88	8.17	4 31-64
February.....	7.96	8.26	4 33-64
March.....	8.04	8.35	4 35-64
April.....	8.12	8.44	4 37-64
May.....	8.20	8.54	4 38-64
Tone of market.	Steady	Steady.	Quiet and steady.

CLOSING PRICES OF SPOT COTTON SEPT. 27.

Grade.	New Orleans.	New York.	Liverpool.
Middling.....	7 7/8	8 1/4	4 9-16
Low middling....	7 5/8	7 11-16	4 7-16
Good ordinary....	7 3/4	7	4 5-16
Tone of market.	Easy.	Dull.	Demand moderate.

### Lambert's Point Knitting Mill.

The Lambert's Point Knitting Mill Co., of Norfolk, Va., which was organized some months ago, has completed definite arrangements for the erection of its plant, and will soon commence work on same. The building is to be two stories in height, 120x40 feet, with a 20x30-foot boiler-house containing a forty horse-power boiler and a thirty horse-power engine. The entire building stock has been subscribed, and two-thirds of the machinery stock. In about three weeks a commencement of work will be made and pushed rapidly to completion. Messrs. Barton Myers, R. Steward, L. Godwin and William Freeman are the directors of this concern.

### A Sizing Mill for Charlotte.

Messrs. Eastwood & Co., of Fall River, Mass., manufacturers of "slashene" for sizing warps, etc., sizing and finishing starches for cotton mills, bleachers and printers, have decided upon erecting a plant at Charlotte, N. C. Mr. F. Eastwood, proprietor of the concern, was in Charlotte last week making investigations.

### Southern Textile Notes.

THE stockholders of the Savannah (Ga.) Cotton Mills held their annual meeting last week and the following board of directors was elected: Geo. W. Owens, F. S. Lathrop, L. M. Warfield, Gustave Fox, W. W. Williamson, W. G. Cann and C. L. Montague. The board elected Mr. Owens, president; Mr. Lathrop, vice-president; Mr. Warfield, treasurer; H. S. Johnson, secretary, and M. L. Wilson, auditor.

DR. J. P. LATIMER, of Greenville, N. C., is offering for sale the Fork Shoals Cotton Mill at Fork Shoals. The plant is

a small one, containing 1540 spindles, and has been producing hosiery yarns.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Huntsville (Ala.) Cotton Mill was held at their office in Huntsville last week. The following board of directors was chosen: W. W. Garth, R. L. Pulley, A. S. Fletcher, W. M. Holding, Luke Matthews, G. M. Harris, J. R. Jones, Samuel H. Moore and C. L. Nolen. Mr. Garth was subsequently elected president; Mr. Moore, vice-president; Mr. Pulley, treasurer and general manager, and Mr. Jones, secretary.

### Missouri Lead and Zinc.

JOPLIN, MO., September 25.

The business of the week has been characterized by unusual activity, and the shipments of both zinc and lead have been of much greater volume than last week. There was considerable improvement in the jack market last week, the price of ore advancing to \$17.00 per ton; later there was a jump to \$18.00 for the best grades. The spelter market is firm and the demand fairly active. The price of lead ore is firm at \$21.00 per 1000 pounds. The outlook for good dividends and a strong advance in both ores during the fall and winter is very promising. Zinc ore at Webb City touched \$18.00 during the week, and it is likely to reach \$19.00 next week, as stocks are well sold up and the demand is urgent. Lead ore declined twenty-five cents, closing at \$21.00 per 1000 pounds. The shipments during the week ending the 23d inst. were as follows:

Mines.	Zinc Pounds.	Lead Pounds.
Webb City and Cartersville.	1,474,090	324,780
Joplin.....	1,087,570	319,760
Aurora.....	1,033,090	208,880
Galena.....	760,090	105,370
Granby.....	277,120	76,500
Roaring Springs.....	48,870	3,930
Moseley.....	48,070	2,820
Scotia.....	48,920	1,440
Belville.....	39,160	5,290
Peoria.....		65,330
Total week ending Sept. 23.	4,816,980	1,114,100
Value, \$66,399		
Total since January 1.....	215,921,940	32,096,970
Value, \$2,767,995		

At Tuckahoe the Frisco Mining Co. is sinking a pump shaft 5x7 feet in the clear, cribbed up in good shape. It is down 137 feet and is getting out good jack shins. The English Mining Co., on the Dixon land, is drifting north at 112 feet on a good run of lead with some jack in it. The ore is found in open spar, flint and salvage ground that has to be timbered. Last week it took out about 2000 pounds. At Webb City the McCorkle Hill Mining Co. is trimming the roof of its drift to keep it from falling. It will turn in 15,000 pounds of lead for the week. Shawgo & Co. on the Columbia lease, have been running their plant steadily all week and will turn in twenty tons of jack and 6000 pounds of lead. The Centre Creek Mining Co., on Sucker Flat, is hoisting dirt from one shaft; this week it will make about forty-five tons of jack. Courtright & Co., on the Garrison, have been timbering this week and will turn in twelve tons of jack and 300 pounds of lead. Bacon, Wells & Co., on the Harden lease, are taking out good pay dirt while cutting for air. They are making one ton of fine jack per day and are piling up the crush rock. The Fiant Mining Co., on the Garrison, is working and will turn in thirty tons of jack for the week.

### Zinc in Arkansas.

The zinc mines of Arkansas have been brought into prominence by the late award of the World's Fair commission. Zinc carbonates taken from the mines of Marion county, Ark., have been awarded a certificate as the best specimens on exhibit in the department of mines and mining at the great exposition. It is said that an early development of the zinc fields, which in-

cludes the counties of Marion, Baxter, Boone and Newton, will soon take place. Citizens of Little Rock and other points outside of the State have lately invested extensively in zinc properties.

### Introducing Sorghum in Mississippi.

In our issue of September 15 we noted the efforts that the Illinois Central Railroad is making to induce Mississippi farmers to raise sorghum. Mr. E. E. Posey, acting general passenger agent of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, sends us a copy of a communication by him to the New Orleans Picayune, recounting what has been done with sorghum along the line of his road in Mississippi. We quote from Mr. Posey's letter the following:

"We began work on the sorghum industry in the State of Mississippi last January, 1893. We first ascertained the possibility of disposing of this product in Chicago and other Northern markets. We secured the names of many firms that desired a consignment of sorghum, and we ran across one firm that was ready to contract for the product from 50,000 acres.

"The Mobile & Ohio then arranged an equitable tariff on sorghum shipments and notified their agents of the rate and the possibility of profitably disposing of sorghum, and then through the newspapers in Mississippi we took up the question of raising sorghum, the advantages of this over other crops, the possibility of making it pay as compared with cotton and other staples, the increased demand for it, etc. We also distributed information regarding the firms handling sorghum, and had announced at different horticultural and vegetable growers' meetings the possibilities open for sorghum producers, the market, freight rates and general information regarding this product. Representatives of Chicago and other houses handling sorghum also came down over the line of the Mobile & Ohio road, visited different points and made large contracts for the delivery of sorghum during the fall of 1893.

"By this little effort we secured the planting of at least four times the usual acreage in sorghum along the line of the Mobile & Ohio road in Mississippi. In Monroe county alone there were something like 10,000 acres planted in sorghum this season. This will yield at the lowest estimate 1,000,000 gallons, which, after deducting home consumption, will allow Monroe county at least 600,000 gallons of syrup for shipment at the prices that prevailed last spring, when the contracts were made, (f twenty cents per gallon. This will bring an income to the people of Monroe county of \$120,000 on the sorghum account alone. In this is not included the value of that consumed at home, about \$80,000, besides the value of the seed and sorghum fodder that can be utilized to great advantage as a stock and hog feed.

"So you can see that the sorghum crop of Monroe county, Miss., will be an excellent paying one this season, and it is also conclusive evidence that there is money in other staple crops besides cotton. Of course many acres were planted in sorghum this season as an experiment. But we feel that the results will be more than the planters anticipate, and on the whole so satisfactory that from now on there will be a steady increase in sorghum-growing in all counties in the State.

"This is one more step in the right direction. It means a decreased acreage of cotton, and consequently higher prices for what is produced; it means two chances of profit to the planter where formerly he had but one; it means another staff, another prop, to support the agricultural industry of the great State of Mississippi, another step towards diversified farming, the sure road to success. There are many others which the people in time will be induced to take, but this is so much for the sorghum industry."



# CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT.

**WE PUBLISH**, every week, a list of every new factory, of whatever kind, projected anywhere in the South; every railroad undertaken, and every mining company organized. This information is always fresh, and, by enabling manufacturers to correspond with the projectors of such enterprises before their supplies of machinery have been purchased, is of great value. Manufacturers will find it to their interest to read this department carefully each week.

\* Means machinery is wanted, particulars of which will be found under the head of "Machinery Wanted."

† In correspondence relating to matters reported in this paper, it will be a favor if it is stated that the information was gained from the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD.

## ALABAMA.

**Jackson—Marl Beds.**—A. C. Bradshaw will develop green marl beds in Clarke county.

**Markon—Cotton Gin.**—Hagin & Son have built a new cotton gin.

**Montgomery—Cooperage Plant.**—The Montgomery Cooperage Co. will rebuild its cooperage plant reported in this issue as burned.

**Olustee Creek—Cotton Gin.**—The firm of Huey & Shaver, whose gin was recently burned, is dissolved, but W. P. Huey will erect a new gin next spring.\*

## ARKANSAS.

**Dardanelle—Cotton Gin.**—George Woods has erected a new cotton gin.

**Magazine—Gas Company.**—The Magazine Gas & Oil Co. held a meeting last week and decided to incorporate with a capital stock of \$250,000.

**Newport—Heading and Stave Mill.**—S. P. Bond, of Keokuk, Ia., has purchased B. C. Morrison's interest in the Morrison & Decker Manufacturing Co., at Newport. Mr. Bond has been elected president of the concern.

## FLORIDA.

**Bartow—Phosphate Mines.**—The Clear Spring Phosphate Co. has been incorporated to mine phosphate and prepare it for market, etc. J. E. Umbstaetter is president; James B. Oliver, vice-president, and Carl Amsler, secretary, all of Pittsburg, Pa. The capital stock is placed at \$150,000.

**Jacksonville—Electric-light Plant, etc.**—An ordinance has been introduced in the city council, and referred to committee, to hold an election to consider issuing \$200,000 of bonds for refunding, \$225,000 for extending and improving the water works, \$175,000 for sewerage, etc., \$175,000 for improving streets, etc., \$100,000 for erection of city buildings, \$75,000 for an electric-light plant \$25,000 for bulkheading street fronts and \$25,000 for improving fire department. The mayor can be addressed.

**Ocala—Warehouse.**—The Ocala Warehouse & Auction Co. has been organized with Charles W. Torrey, president; R. B. McConnell, vice-president, and S. L. Biting, secretary.

**Punta Gorda—Saw Mill.**—A Chicago syndicate will erect a saw mill on Lemon bay. The Grove City Land Co. can probably inform.

**Sanford—Pulp Mill.**—A project to establish a paper-pulp mill is contemplated.

**Tallahassee—Cotton Gin.**—J. R. Cohen will rebuild his cotton gin and press on the William's plantation reported in this issue as burned.

## GEORGIA.

**Atlanta—Plumbing.**—J. A. G. Beach, M. A. Beach and Ollie Wingate have incorporated the Atlanta Plumbing Co.

**Columbus—Cotton Gin.**—Jerry Cartledge will rebuild his cotton gin reported in this issue as burned. It was located at Ravel's Hill, seven miles from Columbus.

**Grovania—Cotton Gin.**—The Grovania Oil & Fertilizer Co. may put in four additional seed gins.

**Lyons—Lamp-black Factory.**—A plant for the manufacture of lampblack has been established.

**Millen—Cotton Gin.**—Robert Kelsey will rebuild his cotton gin reported in this issue as burned.

**Moreland—Manufacturing.**—The Moreland Manufacturing Co., recently incorporated, has held a meeting and elected J. R. McCollum, president; H. W. Camp, vice-president, and E. C. Cureton, secretary.

**Rome—Furniture Factory.**—The Rome Furniture Manufacturing Co. has been incorporated for the purpose of manufacturing furniture of all kinds. The incorporators are W. T. McWilliams, O. H. McWilliams, R. A. Denny and associates. Capital stock is fixed at \$100,000.

**Savannah—Electric-light Plant.**—A bill will be introduced at the approaching session of the legislature to allow the mayor and council of Savannah to erect an electric-light plant.

## KENTUCKY.

**Covington—Land Improvement.**—A party of St. Louis (Mo.) capitalists have purchased 320 acres of land eleven miles from the city for \$75,000 and will improve same. The Kensington Land & Improvement Co. sold the property.

**Cynthiana—Machine Shop.**—Henry Cromwell will rebuild his machine shop reported in this issue as burned.

**Hopkinsville—Light, Water and Power Works.**—The Hopkinsville Water, Light & Power Co. has been incorporated with a paid-up capital of \$25,000.

**Hopkinsville—Planing Mill, etc.**—Fortus & Bro. have expended \$13,000 in additions to their planing mill and wagon factories.

**Hopkinsville—Tobacco Factory.**—The Hopkinsville Tobacco Manufacturing Co. will double its stock and increase facilities.

**Hopkinsville—Tobacco Factory.**—Lewis & Co. have completed their tobacco factory and commenced operations, employing seventy-five men. The building and plant represents an investment of about \$15,000.

## LOUISIANA.

**New Iberia—Machine Shop.**—George Simon will rebuild his machine shop reported in this issue as burned.

## MARYLAND.

**Baltimore—Brewery.**—Conrad Eurich, Adolph Klingelholfer, John Schmidt, Louis Sanders, G. Sieglein and Ferdinand Goebel have purchased the Stiefel brewery on the Frederick road. They have organized a company and incorporated under the name of the Germania Brewing Co. to improve it, put in two new ice machines, etc. The plant has a daily capacity of 15,000 barrels.

**Baltimore—Land.**—Frank L. Morling, Henry Holland, John H. Wilson, Samuel J. Tignor and Frank M. Elphinstone have incorporated the Charter Excelsior Land & Investment Co.

**Baltimore—Electric Plant.**—The Domestic Electric Power & Light Co. has been incorporated by Samuel Kimberly, of Norfolk, Va.; John H. T. Jerome, Allan B. Howard, Jr., John C. Powell, George H. Dobson and Bruno R. Koering. The capital stock is placed at \$50,000.

**Cambria—Stone Quarries.**—J. H. C. Watts, of Belair, has purchased and will operate the Harford greenstone quarry near Cambria.

**Salisbury—Electric-light Plant.**—R. W. & W. T. Johnson, of Milford and Dover, Del., have purchased right, title and machinery of the plant burned last May. They have also bought the flour mills on Wicomico falls, together with the water-power, and will operate the mills and locate their new electric plant at the falls. The city will be rewired.

**Washington, D. C.—Brewery.**—Christian Heurich will erect a large brewery and now has several plans under consideration.

## MISSISSIPPI.

**Hattiesburg—Planing Mill.**—Kemper Bros. & Co. will rebuild their planing mill reported in this issue as burned.

**Meridian—Canning Factory.**—A company has been organized for the purpose of establishing a canning factory. Arrangements for building and machinery are now being made.

## MISSOURI.

**Independence—Electric Lighting.**—The city has let a contract for the electric lighting of the streets.

**Neosho—Electric-light Plant.**—The Rose Electric Light Co., of St. Louis, is endeavoring to secure franchise to erect an electric-light plant in Neosho.

**Sedalia—Lead and Zinc Mines.**—G. S. Kieffer has secured a lease on a new and large deposit of black jack lead and zinc at Cold Camp and is organizing a company to develop it.

**St. Louis—Timber, etc.**—J. W. Tristoe, H. F. Givens, W. L. Huse and J. W. Harrison have incorporated the T. J. Moss Tie Co. to deal in cross-ties, timber, etc. The capital stock is \$150,000.

**St. Louis—Lumber.**—J. R. Harnett, R. W. Walker and T. E. Tillotson have incorporated the Harnett Lumber Co. to transact a general lumber business. The capital is \$2000.

**St. Louis—Fireworks Company.**—Alonzo W. Losee, George W. Brokaw and Charles H. Maxfield have incorporated the Great Western Fireworks Co. with a capital stock of \$15,000.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

**Asheboro—Pump Works.**—A company will be organized during the winter for the purpose of manufacturing force pumps.

**Asheboro—Furniture Factory.**—A company is being organized to start a furniture factory. J. G. Steed and W. F. Redding are interested.

**Charlotte—Paint Works.**—A. S. Barrett contemplates starting paint works in Charlotte.

**Charlotte—Sizing and Starch Factory.**—Eastwood & Co., of Fall River, Mass., write the MANUFACTURERS' RECORD that it is their intention to establish works in Charlotte for the manufacture of sizing and finishing starches for cotton mills.

**Durham—Prizehouse.**—R. C. Burton will rebuild his tobacco prizehouse reported in this issue as burned.

**Durham—Tobacco Factory.**—J. W. Swift & Co. will rebuild their plug tobacco factory reported in this issue as burned.

**Rockingham—Electric-light Plant.**—J. E. Duval, of Charlotte, will arrange for the erection of a central station at Rockingham.

**Trenton—Carriage Works.**—Andrews & King are erecting a new building for their carriage works.

**Winston—Candy Factory.**—M. J. Boling has started a candy factory.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

**Anderson—Telephone Line.**—J. D. Maxwell, J. L. Mauldin, D. S. Maxwell and J. K. McCully have incorporated the Anderson Telephone Exchange Co. with a capital stock of \$5000 and will construct a telephone line.

**Sally—Mercantile.**—The Sally Mercantile Co., capital stock \$1000, has been incorporated. The directors are Jules Kahn, D. H. Sally, J. J. Westcoat, A. F. Bremer and P. F. Sullivan.

**Spartanburg—Engine Works.**—The Christopher Double Power Rotary Engine Co. has been chartered for the purpose of manufacturing engines. Stanyame Wilson is president; Wm. Christopher, vice-president, and W. D. Fowler, secretary and treasurer. The capital stock is \$1,000,000, and is said to be paid in.

## TENNESSEE.

**Athens—Water Works.**—A company organized by W. C. Hornsby has made arrangements for supplying the city with water.

**Chattanooga—Telephone Line.**—The East Tennessee Telephone Co. contemplates extending its line to Cleveland.

**Chattanooga—Kindling Factory.**—Edward Scott has established a pine kindling-wood factory.

**Clarksville—Dairy.**—W. T. Atkinson will establish a modern dairy, with machinery for separating cream, etc.

**Dyersburg—Stave Mill.**—N. W. Calcutt will at once rebuild his stave mill reported in this issue as burned.

**Mt. Pleasant—Starch Factory.**—The establishment of a starch factory by the business men is rumored.

**Murfreesboro—Ice Factory.**—An ice factory is being erected and is nearing completion.

**Westmoreland—Saw Mill.**—James Neal will rebuild his saw mill reported in this issue as burned.

## TEXAS.

**Bastrop—Water Works.**—John Andrewatha, who has contract to supply the city with water for fifty years, will procure same from the Colorado river and pump it to the city.\*

**Buchanan—Saw Mill.**—J. F. Kirby & Co. will rebuild their saw mill reported in this issue as burned.

**Corsicana—Publishing.**—The Light Publishing Co. has been incorporated with B. G. McKee, A. N. Justiss and W. J. McKee as directors. The capital stock is \$10,000.

**Duke—Sugar-house.**—T. W. House has put additional boilers in his Arcola sugar-house.

**Elgin—Water Works.**—John Andrewatha, of Bastrop, will construct a system of water works for Elgin.\*

**Elmendorf—Cotton Gin.**—M. J. Fowler will rebuild his cotton gin reported in this issue as burned.

**El Paso—Dams, etc.**—The Rio Grand Dam & Irrigation Co. has been incorporated to construct dams, reservoir, pipe lines, etc. E. C. Roberts, E. V. Berrien, Jno. L. Campbell, P. E. Kern, Jno.

H. Riley and others are the incorporators, and the capital stock is placed at \$5,000,000.

**Fort Worth—Coal Company.**—W. B. Wheeler, W. F. Stewart and C. A. Wheeler have incorporated the Fort Worth Coal Co. with a capital stock of \$10,000.

**Gainesville—Cotton Gin.**—J. A. O. Whaley has built a new cotton gin.

**Galveston—Vinegar Factory.**—Gust, Feist & Co. have incorporated for the purpose of manufacturing vinegar, pickles and table condiments. The capital stock is \$7500.

**Greenville—Cotton Gin.**—Melvine & Yarbrough will rebuild the cotton gin reported in this issue as burned.

**Headsville—Cotton Gin.**—Hood & Everitt will rebuild their cotton gin reported in this issue as burned.

**Honey Grove—Cotton Gin.**—Marshall Galbraith will rebuild his cotton gin reported in this issue as burned.

**Kenedy—Cotton Gin.**—Thulemeyer & Kauffman will rebuild their cotton gin reported in this issue as burned.

**Midford—Cotton Gin.**—The Waxahachie Oil Mills will rebuild their \$10,000 cotton gin reported in this issue as burned.

**Myers—Cotton Gin.**—Thomas Jones will rebuild his cotton gin reported in this issue as burned.

**Oyster Creek—Sugar-house.**—Richard Westall has added a three-roller mill to his plant.

**Quanah—Broom Factory.**—White & Co. have started a broom factory.

**Richmond—Steel Bridge.**—Sealed bids for erecting a steel bridge across the Brazos river will be opened on October 10. Address M. J. Hickey.

**Sandy Point—Sugar-houses, etc.**—William Masterson has refitted his ginhouses at a cost of \$7500 and is putting a new clarifier in his sugar-house.

**Velasco—Sugar Refinery.**—Rowe & Rippe have sold their plantation on the Bernard to Mather, Hunter & Harlem for \$10,000. The purchasers propose cultivating sugar and erecting a refinery.

**Vernon—Grain.**—The Kelly Grain Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5000. The directors are R. S. Kelly, W. H. Kelly and Walter S. Kaife.

**Waco—Refrigerator Plant Works.**—A stock company has been formed by D. F. Fitzgerald to build a plant for making his patent cold-air refrigerators.

**Wheatland—Cotton Gin.**—W. B. Gribble will rebuild his cotton gin reported in this issue as burned.

## VIRGINIA.

**Alexandria—Bottling Works.**—James McCuen is putting in a new bottling plant.

**Berkley—Box and Barrel Factory.**—The Berkley Manufacturing Co. has been incorporated for the manufacture of boxes, barrels, crates and earthenware and will at once establish a plant, for which a site is now being selected. G. D. Parker is president; Parke L. Poindexter, vice-president; George W. Jones, treasurer, and William Byerly, secretary and general manager. The capital stock is placed at \$10,000.

## WEST VIRGINIA.

**Charlestown—Mining, etc.**—George Porterfield, Clem Moore and William Neill, of Charlestown; James Simmons and T. F. Barksdale, of Roanoke, Va., have incorporated the Mutual Investment, Mining & Manufacturing Co. with a capital stock of \$25,000.

**Richmond—Machine Company.**—The Wright Automatic Tobacco Packing Machine Co. has been organized with R. H. Wright as president; W. G. Seddon, vice-president, and G. W. Moore, secretary and treasurer. The capital stock paid up is \$250,000.

**Richmond—Plow Works, etc.**—The Watt Plow Co. has been granted a charter with a capital stock of \$25,000. Arthur C. Sinton is president; R. R. Gwathmey, vice-president, and Manfred Call, secretary.

**Ripley Landing—Timber Company.**—Hiram Douglass and others have incorporated the Mill Creek Timber Co. with a capital of \$25,000.

**Weston—Natural Gas Plant.**—The Weston Natural Gas & Fuel Co., reported last week as incorporated, is composed of J. L. Patty and A. J. Mercer, of Pittsburg, Pa.; Robert Patty, of Bowling Green, Ohio; W. F. Kelly, of Oil City, Pa., and George B. Caldwell, of Wheeling. The company proposes to establish a natural gas plant to supply the town of Weston, and is now procuring right of way. The capital stock is placed at \$30,000.

## BURNED.

**Buchanan, Texas.**—J. F. Kirby & Co.'s saw mill; loss \$18,000.



**Charleston, W. Va.**—Residence of Adam V. Littlepage; loss \$10,000.

**Columbus, Ga.**—Jerry Cartledge's ginhouse at Rauvel Hill near Columbus.

**Cynthiana, Ky.**—Monroe, Jefferson & Co.'s livery stable, R. H. Wile's residence and store and Henry Cromwell's machine shop; loss estimate \$20,000.

**Dardanelle, Ark.**—John Eidson's sorghum evaporator.

**Durham, N. C.**—J. W. Swift & Co.'s plug tobacco works and R. C. Burton's prizehouse.

**Dyersburg, Tenn.**—N. W. Calcutt's stove mill; loss \$5000.

**Elmendorf, Texas.**—M. J. Fowler's cotton gin.

**Florence, S. C.**—The Mansion House and two dwellings; loss estimate \$11,500.

**Gatesville, Texas.**—Stores of Buckley & Barton and Voss & Co.; loss estimate \$20,000.

**Greenville, Texas.**—Melvine & Yarbrough's cotton gin.

**Hattiesburg, Miss.**—Kamper Bros. & Co.'s planing mill.

**Headsville, Texas.**—Hood & Everitt's cotton gin; loss \$2000.

**Honey Grove, Texas.**—Marshall Galbraith's cotton gin, near Honey Grove; loss \$2500.

**Jennings, La.**—George H. Morse & Co.'s general store; loss \$4500.

**Jonesville, N. C.**—Vestal's grist mill and gin near Jonesville has been washed away by heavy rains.

**Kenedy, Texas.**—Thulemeyer & Kauffman's cotton gin.

**Kinston, N. C.**—D. Bell & Co.'s fish-scrap factory, near Kinston.

**Liberty, Mo.**—Thompson Hotel and Messick & Dryden's hardware store; loss estimate \$9000.

**McRae, Ga.**—Milteer, Holland & Smith's commissary.

**Meridian, Miss.**—Hon. F. V. Brohan's residence; loss estimate \$5000.

**Millford, Texas.**—Waxahachie Oil Mills' cotton gin; loss \$10,000.

**Millen, Ga.**—Robt Kelsey's cotton gin.

**Montgomery, Ala.**—The Montgomery Cooperage Co.'s plant; loss \$20,000.

**Myers, Texas.**—Thomas Jones's cotton gin; loss \$2000.

**New Iberia, La.**—George Simon's machine shop; loss \$25,000.

**Owingsville, Ky.**—Peed & Hazelrigg's stables, Farrow Hall, the Christian Church, J. R. Shissus's, J. A. Ramsay's, R. L. Estill's, J. M. Richards's and C. P. Moon's stores and Goodpaster's bank; loss estimated at \$100,000.

**Tallahassee, Fla.**—J. R. Cohen's cotton gin and press.

**Westmoreland, Tenn.**—James Neal's saw mill.

**Wheatland, Texas.**—W. B. Gribble's cotton gin; loss \$6000.

## BUILDING NOTES.

**Aurora, Mo.**—Store Building.—James Murto will erect a two-story brick building for a hardware store to cost \$3000.

**Bainbridge, Ga.**—Jail.—The county commissioners have decided to build a new jail. Sheriff Patterson will inform.

**Baltimore, Md.**—Dwellings.—James Arthur has obtained permission to erect five three-story modern residences on Eutaw Place, near McMechin street. They will be built of brick with stone trimmings. Estimated cost is \$20,000.

**Baltimore, Md.**—H. E. Cook & Bro. have received a permit to erect a block of ten two-story brick dwellings on Lanvale, near Holbrook street, at a cost of about \$20,000.

**Baltimore, Md.**—Dwellings.—John S. Moke will erect four two-story brick dwellings on Hollins street, near Monroe, at a cost of \$7500.

**Baltimore, Md.**—Dwellings.—A. H. Reinhart has received permission to erect a block of fifteen three-story brick dwellings on Linden avenue near Ducatel street; C. M. Wartman will erect blocks containing fifty two-story and two three-story houses on Druid Hill avenue, Whitelock and Frances streets.

**Brunswick, Md.**—Church.—The Lutheran congregation will erect a frame church building to cost \$1500. Rev. Ferdinand Hesse will give information.

**Des Arc, Ark.**—School.—A frame schoolhouse is to be erected. W. E. Pettay may be addressed.

**Dulaney's Valley, Md.**—Church.—Work has begun on the Methodist church. Alfred G. Lee, of Dulaney's Valley, is interested.

**El Paso, Texas.**—Lodge Building.—The El Paso Masonic Lodge has let the contract for a building to contain lodgerooms and hall to cost \$8000. Holland & Reinheimer are contractors.

**Goliad, Texas.**—Courthouse.—The firm of Martin, Byrnes & Johnson has secured the contract for building the proposed courthouse for \$69,000.

**Grove City, Fla.**—Hotel.—It is reported that a

hotel to contain forty rooms will be built on Lemon bay, near Grove City, for a winter resort.

**Henderson, Ky.**—Opera-house.—The Knights of Pythias have decided to erect a building for lodgerooms and opera-house to cost \$65,000. Bids have been too high thus far, and more are solicited.

**Hopkinsville, Ky.**—Hotel.—The contracts have been partly let for building the hotel at Hopkinsville, which is to cost \$70,000. Frank Bell can inform.

**Hot Springs, Ark.**—Hotel.—It is reported that Samuel Cupples, of St. Louis, is interested in building a hotel at Hot Springs to cost \$400,000. It is to be constructed of brownstone, and to be four stories in height with 200 rooms.

**Knoxville, Tenn.**—Hotel.—The hotel to be built at Whittle Springs, in the suburbs, is to be called the "Cassandra." The company, which will make a health resort out of the place, includes M. F. Caldwell and C. A. Nickerson, of Knoxville.

**Lexington, Ky.**—University Addition.—An addition to the Kentucky University will be made to contain a gymnasium and swimming pool. It will be two stories and cost \$5000. Architect Ryan will give particulars.

**Little Rock, Ark.**—Store.—The Dickinson Hardware Co. has begun work on a three-story building 50x150 feet to be used for a store. It will cost \$15,000 and be built of pressed brick and granite.

**Lyons, Ga.**—School.—P. Clifton, J. H. Odum and B. F. Spivey form a committee which will take steps at once to build a school. A site has been secured.

**New Orleans, La.**—Office Building.—The office building designed by Thos. Sully & Co. will be nine stories high, fire-proof, and is to cost \$300,000. John A. Morris is the owner.

**New Orleans, La.**—Asylum.—It is proposed to build an asylum for the Mount Carmel Female Orphanage at a cost of \$50,000. The building will be of brick. Paul Conrad or Dr. A. M. Beret may be addressed.

**Owingsville, Ky.**—Bank Building.—The Goodpaster bank building, mentioned in this issue as burned, will be rebuilt at once. Address J. B. Goodpaster.

**Palm Beach, Fla.**—Hotel.—The Royal Poinciana Hotel, the winter resort being constructed, is now being plastered. Part of the roof is on.

**Paris, Texas.**—Courthouse.—Bids are wanted by Jeremiah O'Rourke, United States supervising architect at Washington, for finishing the interior of the United States courthouse at Paris. They will be opened October 16.

**Southport, N. C.**—Odd Fellows' Building.—Atlantic Lodge of Odd Fellows proposes to erect a building of brick for lodgerooms and stores to cost about \$3000.

**St. Louis, Mo.**—Dwelling.—Wm. Wichelman will build a residence of pressed brick and stone to cost \$10,000. W. H. Melcher is architect.

**St. Louis, Mo.**—Flats.—A. W. Newton will erect a building for flats. It is to be 140 by forty-eight feet, two stories high and constructed of pressed brick and stone. It will cost \$16,000. F. W. Folk, architect, may be addressed.

**St. Louis, Mo.**—Building.—Darr & Selzer will erect a building for stores and flats of brick, marble and stone, with composition roof, to cost \$11,000. Address Beinke & Wees, architects.

**Towson, Md.**—Jail.—The Baltimore county commissioners may decide to erect a new jail at Towson, as the present building has been condemned. The town clerk may be addressed.

**Union City, Tenn.**—City Hall.—The city council has decided to buy a lot on which a city hall is to be erected to contain city offices and a jail.

**Waco, Texas.**—Hotel.—A company has been formed to erect a hotel at Warm Springs, in the suburbs, for invalids and others.

**Washington, D. C.**—Church.—The Baptist congregation of Georgetown, D. C., will build a new edifice at 31st and N streets. It will be of Virginia granite or pressed brick, and will cost \$25,000. W. Bruce Gray is architect.

**Washington, D. C.**—Opera-house.—John W. Albaugh, it is reported, is considering the idea of constructing a modern fire-proof building for theatrical purposes. He has given up the lease of his present theatre.

**Wheeling, W. Va.**—Monastery.—The Church of St. Alphonsus will erect a brick building for monastery purposes. It will be 100 by 120 feet in size. Leiner & Faris, architects, are preparing plans and may be addressed.

**Wise Courthouse, Va.**—Jail.—A jail building to cost \$10,000 will be erected at once. Melbourne Gilliam, of Wise, is the contractor.

**Woodland, Mo.**—Church.—A church edifice is to be erected by the Christian congregation. H. E. Smith & Co., of Palmyra, Mo., will inform.

A LITTLE pamphlet entitled "Lead-Mining" comes to us from E. Hedburg, of Joplin, Mo. Mr. Hedburg is a mining engineer of large experience in the Missouri lead and zinc-mining district and elsewhere, and he gives some interesting facts about lead and zinc-mining in Missouri, Arkansas and Tennessee which should prove of service to those interested in this industry or contemplating investments of this character.

## RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION.

### Railroads.

**Belair, Md.**—It is reported that an electric road may be built between Belair and Havre de Grace. A company called the Deer Creek & Susquehanna was incorporated to build a line between the points named several months ago. The Hughes & Rigby Co., of Baltimore, is interested.

**Big Stone Gap, Va.**—A line of railway is projected to be built from Big Stone Gap through the mountains to Manchester, Ky., the county seat. As the Louisville & Nashville and South Atlantic & Ohio both enter Big Stone Gap, the proposed line would probably be a feeder to one of them. It would be seventy miles long.

**Bristol, Tenn.**—The Holston Valley Railroad Co. expects to have its line from Bristol to the lumber district south of the Holston river completed in October.

**Charleston, W. Va.**—Work on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston, the branch being built by the Pennsylvania into the West Virginia coal fields, is at a standstill owing, it is stated, to the plan of the Pennsylvania to reduce expenses for the present.

**Cleveland, Texas.**—It is reported that tracklaying is about to be resumed on the Texas, Louisiana & Eastern in a few days. The road is completed from Conroe to Cleveland.

**Lake Charles, La.**—It is reported that the Louisiana Midland branch of the Southern Pacific, which is projected from a point near Estherwood to Lake Charles and Abbeville, is to be built at once and that contracts are let. The line is about fifty miles in length.

**Laurel, Md.**—Surveyors have laid out three routes through the village, one of which will be used for the electric road between Baltimore and Washington. It is understood that the electric road will also pass through Savage, Md., between Baltimore and Laurel.

**Paris, Texas.**—It is now reported that Mrs. Hettie Green, the millionaire capitalist, has become interested in the construction of the Texas Midland from Roberts to Paris, and that no further difficulty will be met in disposing of its bonds. A construction company has been organized in which E. H. R. Green is interested. The route is fifty miles long.

**Sandersville, Ga.**—Surveys have been made for building a line three miles long from Sandersville to Tennesse. It is estimated that the cost will be \$10,000. It will be independent of the road now in operation.

**Sedalia, Mo.**—Charles S. Treadway, of St. Louis, is one of a syndicate which is endeavoring to secure control of the Sedalia, Warsaw & Southwestern, a narrow-gauge line extending between Sedalia and Warsaw, and now a part of the Missouri Pacific system. They intend to broaden the gauge.

**Wise Courthouse, Va.**—Four miles of railway are to be built by the Norfolk & Western to connect Wise with the N. & W. at Ramsey. Contracts for grading have been let.

### Street Railways.

**Alexandria, Va.**—It is reported that the Baltimore Traction Co. may purchase the Washington & Arlington electric road and extend it to Falls Church, Va., and Alexandria. T. Edward Hambleton, of Baltimore, is an officer of the traction company.

**Baltimore, Md.**—The Pratt-street division of the City & Suburban Railway is completed and cars are running from north Baltimore to Highlandtown. Work has begun on the extension of this system to Hampden and Woodberry, in the northern suburbs of the city.

**Lake Charles, La.**—Work has commenced on a steam dummy line in what is known as the Watkins Addition. The line will be about ten miles long.

**Hot Springs, Ark.**—The inclined railway projected is to be one-third of a mile long and to extend from the summit to the foot of a mountain near the centre of the city. George W. Baxter is interested.

**Savannah, Ga.**—The extension to the electric lines will include a track 200 feet long to connect the electric railway company's system and the belt road. President Collins will give information.

MR. D. R. LEAN, the veteran furnace builder of Pittsburg, Pa., who purchased the Crescent Foundry & Construction Co.'s plant in Allegheny, Pa., is reconstructing the works and adding every improvement preparatory to manufacturing blast-furnace and rolling mill-machinery and railway castings in connection with the Siemens gas and air valves. These works are now nearly equipped and will undoubtedly turn out some of the best work that has been seen in this line. Mr. D. R. Lean is the chairman of the company; R. B. Lean, treasurer; and N. O. Dedier, secretary and general manager. Mr. D. R. Lean is a practical furnace builder from Glasgow, Scotland, and his long experience in both Scotland and America has placed him among the best furnace builders in the country.

## MACHINERY WANTED.

If you desire to purchase machinery of any kind consult our advertising columns, and if you cannot find just what you wish, send us particulars as to the kind of machinery needed. We will make your wants known free of cost, and in this way secure the attention of machinery manufacturers throughout the country. You will thus get all information desired as to prices, etc.

**Basket and Crate Machinery.**—G. W. Fleetwood, Floyd Springs, Ga., wants prices on machinery for manufacturing fruit crates and baskets.

**Cotton Gin.**—W. P. Huey, Olustee Creek, Ala., will want a cotton gin next summer.

**Dredger.**—J. W. Paine, P. O. Box 681, Ocala, Fla., wants a second-hand steam dredge in good condition of one and a-half to two yards capacity.

**Electrical Works.**—Cooper & Clarke, Louisville, Ky., will require an entire new outfit of machinery and tools for electrical works.

**Electric-light Plant.**—The Natchez Light, Power & Transit Co., Natchez, Miss., will want to buy an entire equipment for arc and incandescent electric-light system. Address A. & M. Moses.

**Heading Machinery.**—The Beebe Stave Co., Little Rock, Ark., will want to buy heading machinery.

**Lathe.**—A second-hand screw-cutting engine lathe (Blaisdell preferred) about five feet between centres and eighteen inches swing. Address, giving price and full particulars, Virginia Soapstone Co., Schuyler, Nelson county, Va.

**Log Hoist.**—The Beebe Stave Co., Little Rock, Ark., will want to buy a log hoist.

**Pumping Engines.**—Proposals are wanted until November 14 for furnishing plans, materials and labor for two pumping engines and appurtenances, to be erected at Low Service Pumping Station, Chain of Rocks. Address Robert E. McGrath, president board of public improvement, St. Louis, Mo.

**Railroad Supplies.**—John Andrewatha, Bastrop, Texas, requires all kinds of railroad supplies and bids on clearing right of way, grading, tracklaying, etc.

**Railway Equipment.**—The Natchez Light, Power & Transit Co., Natchez, Miss., will want to buy entire equipment for eight or ten miles of railway. Address A. & M. Moses.

**Saw.**—The Beebe Stave Co., Little Rock, Ark., will want to buy a drag saw.

**Saw Mill.**—C. Paugh, Bayard, W. Va., wants prices on circular saw mill to cut from 20,000 to 25,000 feet daily.

**Sugar-mill Machinery.**—The attention of manufacturers of sugar mills, centrifugals, vacuum pans, evaporators, etc., is called to the letter from Stafford, Texas, in our "Correspondence" column.

**Tobacco Cutter.**—G. P. Talbott, Danville, Va., wants a second-hand cutting machine suitable for cigarettes or plug tobacco; Legg & Pease machine preferred.

**Water Works.**—John Andrewatha, Bastrop, Texas, wants complete equipments for water-works systems at Bastrop and Elgin, Texas.

## TRADE NOTES.

MR. N. P. PRATT, the well-known Atlanta chemist, has just returned from a visit of several weeks to Chicago, where he made a special study of the exhibits allied with his profession.

MR. H. N. GREEN, general agent for the Philadelphia corundum wheels, the Maddox cotton wire belting and the Huntington emery wheel dresser, has removed his headquarters from Philadelphia to 254-255 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE Manhattan Equipment Co., of No. 115 Broadway, New York, has been succeeded by the new firm of Thompson & Innes, formed the 15th inst. They will carry on a railway-supply business as heretofore, and also being sole agents for the new patent American wire glass, will carry on this business as well, appointing sub-agents in all parts of the United States.

THE Matthews Tennessee Lumber Co., South Bend, Ind., manufacturers of the Matthews transportable mill, advises us that its mill is meeting with unprecedented sales, beyond its facilities for manufacture. It is now making arrangements with manufacturers in the East and Southeast to build these mills on royalty, and thus meet the demand for them more promptly.

THE Baltimore Engraving Co., of Baltimore, Md., has made a new departure in the manufacture of embossing plates for use on an ordinary printing press. We have received some specimens of work done from these plates, executed on an ordinary job press, and the effect is equal to the best classes of embossing work of much



higher cost. These plates are prepared at a very moderate cost. The Baltimore Engraving Co. will be glad to send samples of the work upon application.

THE Miami Valley Fuel Gas Co., of Piqua, O., has contracted with the Laidlaw-Dunn-Gordon Co., of Cincinnati and Hamilton, for two pairs cross compound Corliss engines with compound gas compressors; also for feed pumps, heaters, condensers and pipe work. The sizes of the engines and compressors are 22 and 40-inch steam cylinders and 16 and 32-inch gas cylinders, all 48-inch stroke. These compressors are used for taking the gas from the wells and forcing it through the lines to the various towns they are supplying. The plant will be erected at Fort Recovery, O.

SINCE January 1, 1893, the American Ship Windlass Co., of Providence, R. I., has furnished yacht windlasses to the following yachts: Golden Fleece, Starling (steam attachment), Au Revoir, Avenel, Elsemarie, Embala, Jamboree (built in Nova Scotia), Catherine O., Shearwater, Harietta, Loyal, Emerald, Serkara, Brilliant (built in England), Brunhilde, Ariel, Egret, Ilderim, Vesta, Zuleika and Chipeta. The Royal Phelps Carroll's famous Navahoe and the cup defenders Jubilee, Colonia, Vigilant and Pilgrim were also furnished with yacht windlasses by this company, and its windlasses have also been supplied for unnamed yachts building by Jesse Carl and the Wm. Cramp & Sons Co., and for boats built by A. D. Story, and for an English-built yacht whose name was not given. In addition to the above these windlasses have also been placed on six yachts built by the George Lawley & Son Corporation, two by H. C. Wintringham and two by the Fore River Engine Co., names not given, and for a house boat designed by J. Beavor-Webb. The American Ship Windlass Co. writes us: "We have furnished a great many windlasses which were suitable for yachts, but for which no names were given, and we have no information as to where the windlasses went, being ordered by ship chandlers. We presume we have made double the number of above mentioned windlasses for yachts within the time mentioned."

### TRADE LITERATURE.

THE Rochester Machine Tool Works, Limited, Rochester, N. Y., has a catalogue of engines using kerosene as fuel that will be of interest to those using small power. It is sent free on application.

J. W. PENFIELD & SON, Willoughby, Ohio, send us another of those beautiful little catalogues for which they are noted. This time it is a diminutive pamphlet devoted to the subject of the "Imperial" friction clutch. The few pages are strongly and pointedly written, and they tell the reader just what he wants to know at first sight.

We have received from the Riehle Bros. Testing Machine Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., a reduced copy of their catalogue No. 3, volume 1, which is a neat little pamphlet containing the matter embraced in the larger edition, but reduced to small space by photographic reproduction of the pages. This catalogue refers to testing machinery and appliances, and although the illustrations and text are reduced to very small compass, it is a very convenient and serviceable pamphlet.

FROM the Cincinnati Corrugating Co., Piqua, Ohio, we have an illustrated catalogue of corrugated and other sheet metal roofing and building material. This catalogue is 6x9 inches, and conforms to our idea of a standard trade catalogue. The goods made by this company include patent edge corrugated iron, standing seam and roll-cap steel roofing, V-crimp roofing and various forms of siding and ceiling. It also manufactures a full line of Juniata galvanized iron and Americanterne plate. It controls the entire product of the Piqua Rolling Mill, and can always make prompt shipments.

THE new catalogue of the Chas. Munson Belting Co., of Chicago, is a handsome piece of trade literature. The pamphlet is of convenient size and shape, printed on heavy plated paper, and its typography is in good style. The catalogue contains a brief introductory sketch of the history of the Chas. Munson Belting Co., a short illustrated article on what constitutes short-lap belting, some practical hints concerning the use of leather belts, and serviceable rules about belting and data relating to the transmission of power by belts. Sundry supplies and specialties made by this company are also described, and the arguments in favor of the Munson belting are backed up by strong testimonials from users.

THE Catholic Church authorities at Baltimore have been presented with a site for a church and schoolhouse in East Baltimore. Upon it will be erected a large church edifice with pastor's residence and schoolhouse. No steps will be taken towards the improvement for the present.

### Florida Oranges for England.

Florida fruit-growers will make a determined effort this season to get a firm foothold in the English market for oranges. The Florida Fruit Exchange, of Jacksonville, has made arrangements to ship oranges to Liverpool, in addition to the shipments that Mr. E. L. Goodsell has announced he will make. A circular issued to the growers by the exchange says:

"The Fruit Exchange has perfected arrangements for the sale of Florida oranges in England during the season now about to open. An agency has been established in Liverpool, and all fruit will be sold under the auction system. The exchange will not undertake to handle or forward any fruit for points in Great Britain except such as is sent to be sold in the regular course through its authorized selling agents. Growers desiring to send shipments to England will do well to communicate with the exchange management at once. The first shipment will be made from Jacksonville September 21, the second shipment September 27 and the third shipment October 4.

"After October 4 the management will select such lots from time to time as in its judgment will be suitable for transportation to England. Any grower who does not wish his fruit sent to England should notify us at once; otherwise we will use our discretion in selecting shipments.

"We have to suggest that for early shipments such fruit as is nearest maturity be packed. The fruit should be carefully selected and well packed. Ship no russets. The sizes should not be larger than 126 or smaller than 200. Send no lots less than twenty-five boxes. As we are entering a comparatively new field, it is important that no trashy or slack-packed fruit be forwarded for shipment to England.

"The shipments will be sent via New York, and thence via fast ocean lines. The fruit will be carefully examined by our New York agents, and such as, in their judgment, will not carry farther will be sold in New York. All shipments for England should be sent to the exchange at Jacksonville in the usual way, and notice of shipment mailed a day or two ahead. Under present arrangements the rate from Jacksonville to Liverpool will not exceed seventy-five cents per box. This rate is not based on steamship rate to New York and ocean lines to Liverpool, and includes transfer at New York."

### The Cost of a Lead Pencil.

The Joseph Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N. J., gives us this description of the essentials in making good pencils: "The greatest cost in making first-class lead pencils is not in the wood, even when the smoothest and straightest grained Florida cedar is used, nor in the finishing and stamping of the pencils, though the finest varnish and purest gold are used. The greatest cost is in the time and labor spent in manipulating the materials of which the leads are made. The materials used in making such leads are the finest and smoothest graphite and clay.

"The graphite is specially selected for the purpose, and is most carefully floated through water time and again, which allows the grit and coarser particles to sink and become separated. The clay is also subjected to similar thorough and careful treatment.

"The proportion of clay determines the degree of hardness; and, therefore, in order that the leads may be uniform in hardness as well as toughness, long-continued grinding and mixing are necessary, as well as other painstaking operations, before the leads are perfected and ready for the wood and the finishing processes. In cheap pencils, no matter what the finish may be, the leads receive but scant attention.

"This will explain the difference between

Dixon's 'American graphite' pencils and others that 'look just as good,' but last not half as long."

### Small Refrigerating Machines.

There are many straws pointing as indicators to the fact that in the future the small refrigerating machine, with capacity of 500 pounds and upwards, in multiples of 500 pounds, will be a machine born of a substantial and widespread demand. The world at large is beginning to find out what this mysterious thing, a refrigerating machine, is; and there is every reason to believe that the demand for small machines from butchers in inland towns of 5000 people and upwards, by creameries, by ice-cream makers, large saloons, restaurants, etc., will grow rapidly when the perfect small machine makes its appearance and is sold at a reasonably low price.—*Ice and Refrigeration.*

A LARGE turbine plant has been put up in a textile mill in Orizaba, Mexico, by the Central Engineering Works at Oldham, England. There are five turbines, two of 425 horse-power each, one of 300, one of 250 and one of 160. They have vertical shafts and work under an effective head of seventy-three feet. The design is of the Girard type, and the four largest are arranged so that water is admitted over one-half of the circumference of the wheel, the guide ports being arranged in opposite quadrants. The 425 horse-power turbines run at 123 revolutions per minute, the 300 and 250 horse-power sizes at 153 revolutions, and the 160 horse-power turbine at 240 revolutions, the wheels being sixty, forty-eight, forty-eight and thirty inches in diameter, respectively.

THE city of St. Louis, Mo., has awarded a contract to the Chattanooga (Tenn.) Foundry and Pipe Works to furnish 6000 tons of pipe, or about 400 carloads. Over \$100,000 will be required to pay for this pipe.

### A Single Fare for the Round Trip to the World's Columbian Exposition via the Pennsylvania Railroad.

In response to the popular demand, the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. has arranged for another series of special excursions to the World's Fair city from Baltimore on the following dates: September 25 and 30 and October 7, 14 and 21. The special trains, composed of the best and most comfortable Pennsylvania Railroad's standard coaches, will leave Baltimore (Union Station) at 11.10 A. M., arriving at Chicago at 12.15 noon the following day.

Excursion tickets limited to ten days for return at the rate of \$17.00 from Baltimore for the round trip.

An experienced tourist agent will accompany each train through to Chicago. The leaving time of train from Baltimore will allow of a daylight ride through the attractive scenery of the Susquehanna and Juniata rivers, the Horseshoe Curve and the Alleghippus of the Alleghany mountains.

### "Among the Ozarks."

"The Land of Big Red Apples" is the title of an attractive and highly interesting book recently issued. It is handsomely illustrated with views of south Missouri scenery, including the famous Olden fruit farm of 3000 acres in Howell county. It pertains entirely to fruit-raising in that great fruit belt of America, the southern slope of the Ozarks, and will prove of great value not only to fruit-growers, but to every farmer and home-seeker in other States looking for a farm and a home. Mailed free. Address J. E. Lockwood, Kansas City, Mo.

THE Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad has issued a handsome panoramic view five feet long of Chicago and the World's Fair, showing relative heights of the principal buildings, etc.; also a handsome photographic album of the World's Fair buildings, either of which will be sent to any address postpaid on receipt of ten cents in stamps. Address D. G. Edwards, general passenger agent World's Fair route, 200 West 4th street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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